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Technological Base Resources—China: The Chinese Aviation Industry Design and Development Process and Resources (U)

A Defense S&T Intelligence Study



Defense Intelligence Agency



Department of the Air Force

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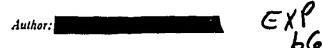
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# TECHNOLOGICAL BASE RESOURCES—CHINA: THE CHINESE AVIATION INDUSTRY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND RESOURCES (U)



DST-1830S-138-89

DIA TASK NO. PT-1830-01-04L

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This is a Department of Desense Intelligence Document prepared by the Foreign Technology Division, Air Force Systems Command and approved by the Directorate for Scientific and Technical Intelligence of the Desense Intelligence Agency.

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#### **PREFACE**

- (U) The purpose of this report is to examine the Chinese aviation industry design and development process and resources. It focuses on those facilities which were a part of the former Ministry of Aeronautics Industry. In March 1988, the Chinese military product industry underwent a massive reorganization. The former Ministry of Aeronautics Industry was merged with the former Ministry of Astronautics Industry to become the Ministry of Aero Space Industry. The new organization is now responsible for aircraft, space, and missile weapons programs.
- (U) This document was prepared in response to DIA Task PT-1830-01-04L "Technological Base Management—China."
- (U) Comments are invited and should be forwarded to the Defense Intelligence Agency (ATTN: DIA/DT-5A), Washington, D.C. 20340-6053.

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

			Page
Preface		·	iii
			ix
Section	•		i
Section	II	Chinese Aviation Weapons Development Process	9
1. 2.	Develo Fundin	pment Process (U)	9 13
Section	Ш	Aircrast Design and Development Facility Resources (U)	15
2. 3. 4. 5.	Helicop Bombe Fighter Research	te of Aviation Research and Design, Shenyang (U)	16 19 21 23 25 27
Section	IV	Aircrast Materials and Structures Facility Resources (U)	29
2. 3.	Aircraí Aircraí	te of Aeronautical Materials, Beijing (U)  It Sizenigth Research Institute, Yaoxian (U)  It Thermal Strength Research Institute, Changan (U)  utical Manufacturing Technology Research Institute, Beijing (U)	30 32 36 38
Section	v	Avionics Design and Development Facility Resources (U)	39
2. 3. 4.	Optical Institut Flight	ne Radar Research Institute, Neijiang (U)  l and Mechanical Research Institute, Luoyang (U)  te of Aeronautical Radio Electronics, Shanghai (U)  Automatic Control Research Institute, Huxian (U)  utical Computer Technology Research Institute, Xian (U)	40 41 44 45
Section	VĮ	Aircrast Propulsion Facility Resources (U)	47
2. 3.	Nanhu Aircraf	gine Research Institute, Shenyang (U)	J.
Section	VII	Environmental Controls and Crew Escape Systems (U)	5
1	Research	ch Institute of Aircraft Accessories, Xiangfan (U)	58
Section	VIII	Air-to-Air Missile Development Facilities (U)	6
1.	Air-to-	Air Missile Dynamics Research Institute, Luoyang (U)	. 6
Section		Wind Tunnel Test Support Facilities (U)	
l.	Wind 7	Tunnel Research Institute, Shenyang (U)	6

# TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont)

			Page No
Section	n	X Flight Test Facility Resources (U)	69
Section	n	XI Aircraft Design and Development Support Facilities (U)	73
3 4 5 6 7 8	. 63 . 63 . 63 . 64 . Ac	stitute of Seaplane Research and Design, Jingmen (U)  0 Research Institute, Beijing (U)  stitute of Scientific and Technical Information, Beijing (U)  3 Research Institute, Shanghai (U)  4 Research Institute, Beijing (U)  1 Research Institute, Jingdezhen (U)  bronautical Institute, Nanjing (U)  orthwest Polytechnical University, Xian (U)  stitute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Beijing (U)	74 76 77 78 79 80 81 84
		LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	
Figure	: 1	Map of Chinese Aviation Industry R&D Facilities (U)	3
Figure	2	Chinese FB-7 Fighter-Bomber Aircraft (U)	6
Figure	3	Chinese L-8 Trainer Aircraft Model (U)	7
Figure	. 4	Chinese Military Product R&D Structure (U)	9
Figure	5	Chinese Aviation Weapons Development Process (U)	10
Figure	6	Institute of Aviation Research and Design, Shenyang (U)	17
Figure	7	China Helicopter Research and Design Institute, Jingdezhen (U)	20
Figure	8	Bomber Aircrast Research and Design Institute, Xian (U)	22
Figure	9	Fighter Aircrast Design Institute, Chengdu (U)	24
Figure	10	Airframe Plant 320, Nanchang (U)	26
Figure	11	Transport Aircraft Design Institute, Shanghai (U)	28
Figure	12	Institute of Aeronautical Materials, Beijing (U)	31 •
Figure	13	Aircraft Strength Research Institute, Yaoxian (U)	33
Figure	14	Aircraft Strength Research Institute, Yaoxian (U)	34
Figure	15	Aircrast Thermal Strength Research Institute, Changan (U)	37
Figure	16	Optical and Mechanical Research Institute, Luoyang (U)	42
Figure	17	Institute Aeronautical Radio Electronics, Shanghai (U)	44
Figure	18	Aeroengine Research Institute, Shenyang (U)	<del>1</del> 9

# LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (Cont)

			Page.		
Figure	19	Nanhua Power Plant Research Institute, Zhuzhou (U)	5!		
Figure	20	Gas Turbine Research Institute, Jiangyou (U)	54		
Figure	21	Gas Turbine Research Institute, Jiangyou, (U)	55		
Figure	22	Wind Tunnel Research Institute, Shenyang (U)	65		
Figure	23	Airframe Plant 122, Harbin (U)	67		
Figure	24	Flight Test Research Institute, Xian (U)	70		
Figure	25	Seaplane Station, Jingmen (U)	75		
Figure	26	Nanjing Aeronautical Institute, Nanjing (U)	82		
Figure	27	Northwest Polytechnical University, Xian (U)	85		
Figure	28	Beijing Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (U)	87		
LIST OF TABLES					
Table	I	Chinese Aviation Research Facilities (U)	i		
Table	II	Chinese Airframe-Engine Development Facility Tandems (U)	4		
Table	Ш	Key Chinese Aeronautical Research Topics (U)	5		
Table	IV	Chinese MAS Avionics Research and Development Organizations (U)	39		

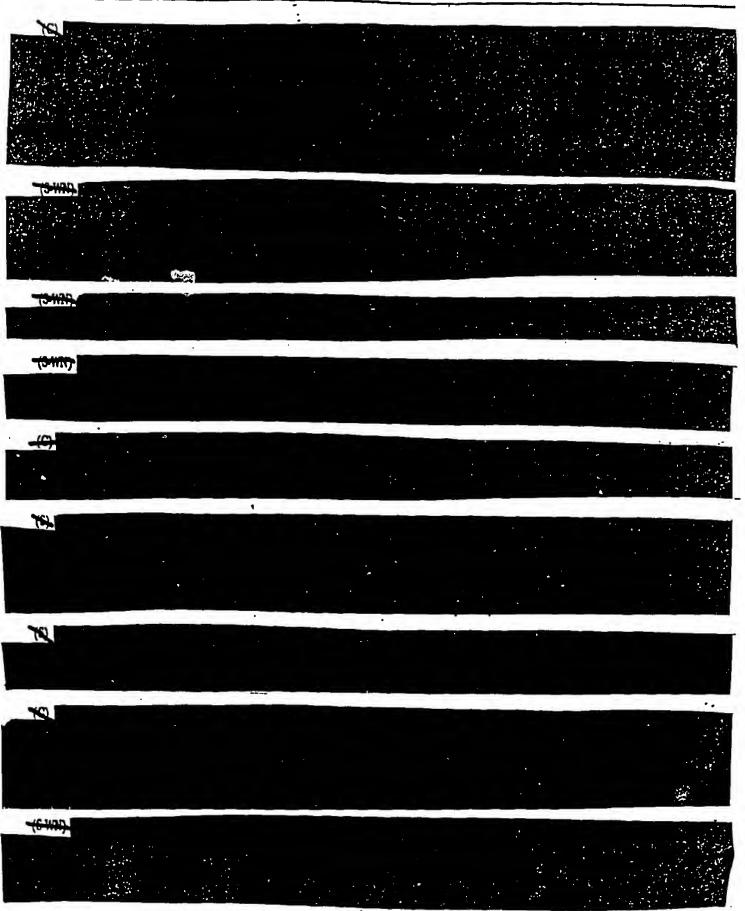
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SUMMARY



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### SECTION I

# INTRODUCTION (U)

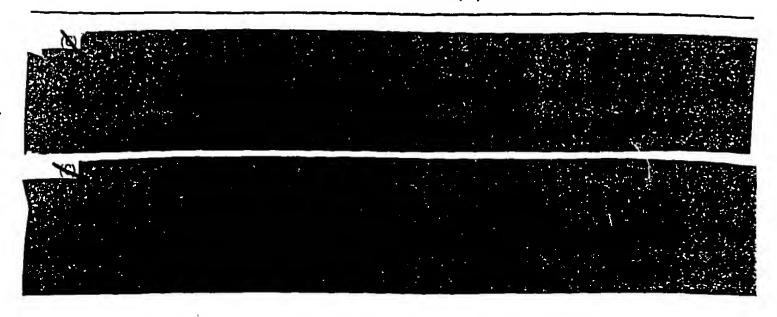
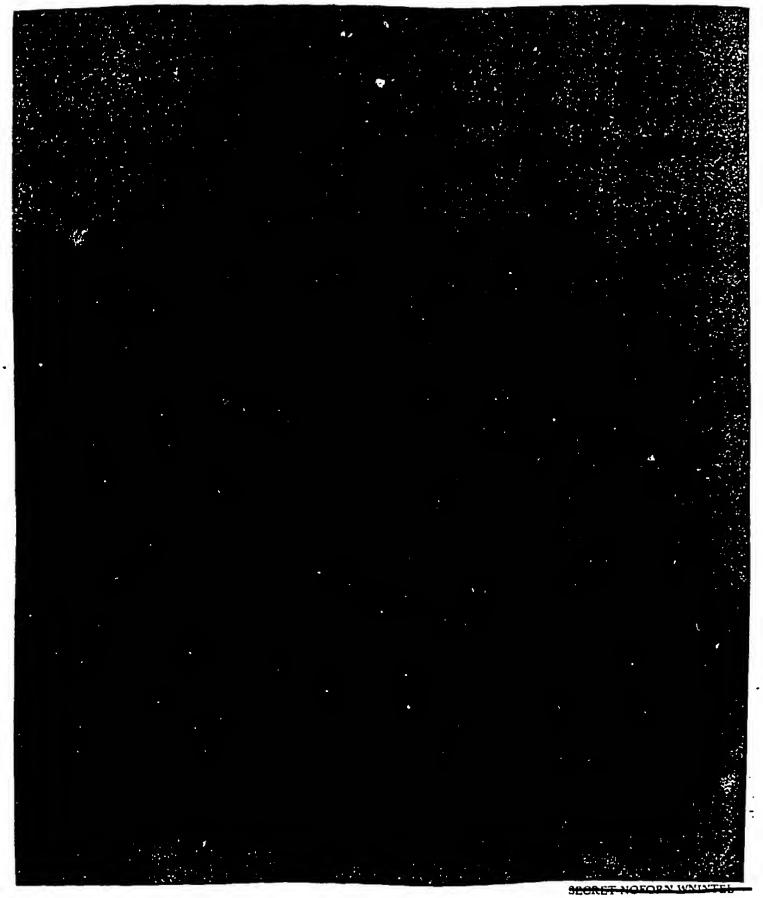


TABLE I
(U) CHINESE AVIATION RESEARCH FACILITIES



EXP 51

TABLE I (Cont)



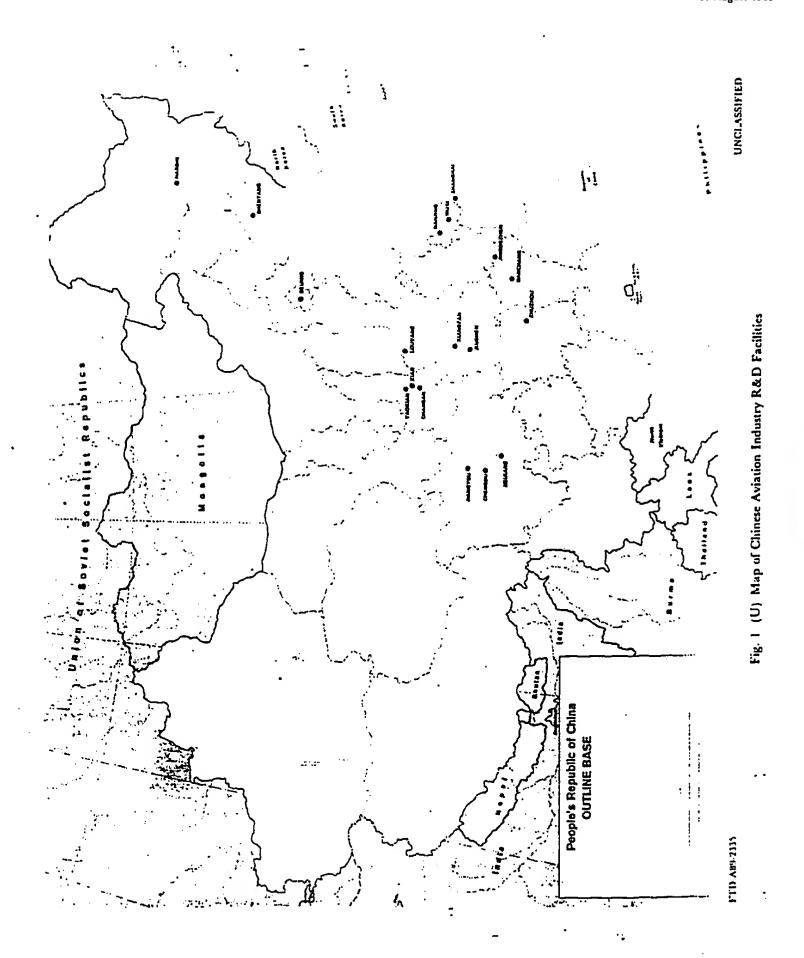
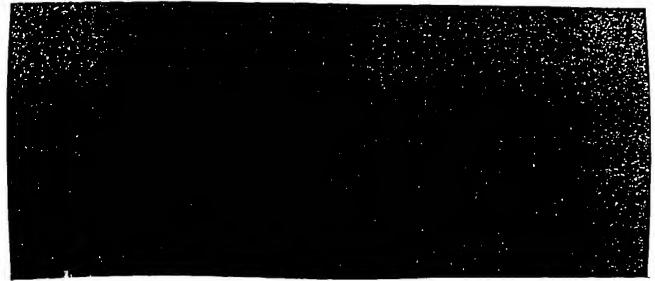




TABLE II

(U) CHINESE AIRFRAME-ENGINE DEVELOPMENT FACILITY TANDEMS



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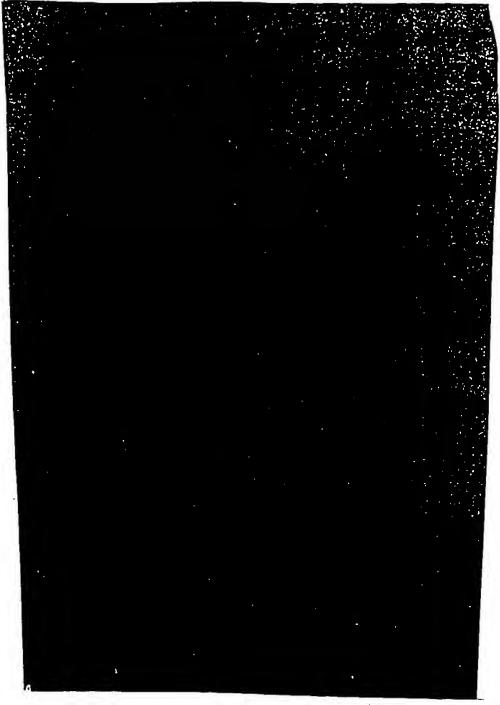


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TABLE III

(U) KEY CHINESE AERONAUTICAL RESEARCH TOPICS



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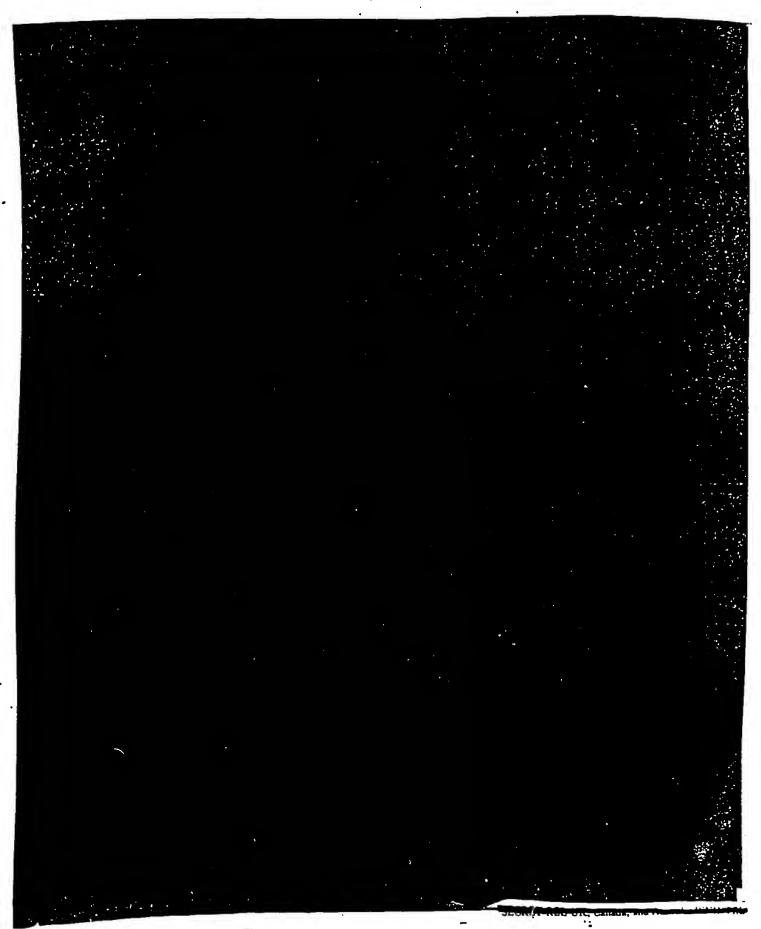


Fig. 2 (U) Chinese FB-7 Fighter-Bomber Aircraft



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Fig. 3 (U) Chinese L-8 Trainer Aircraft Model

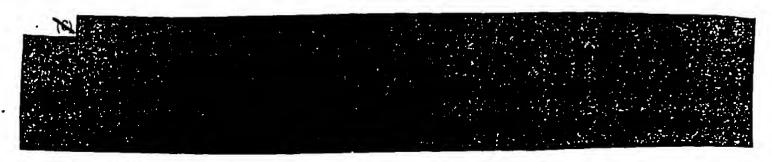
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#### SECTION II

### CHINESE AVIATION WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT PROCESS (U)



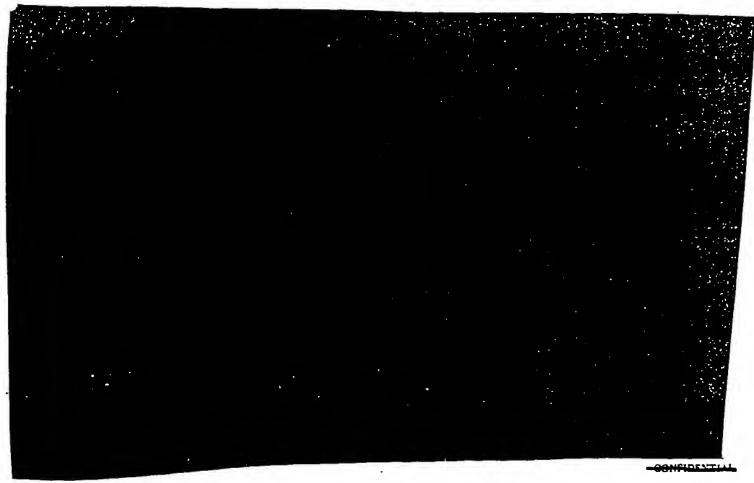


Fig. 4-(U) Chinese Military Product R&D Structure

### 1. Development Process (U)

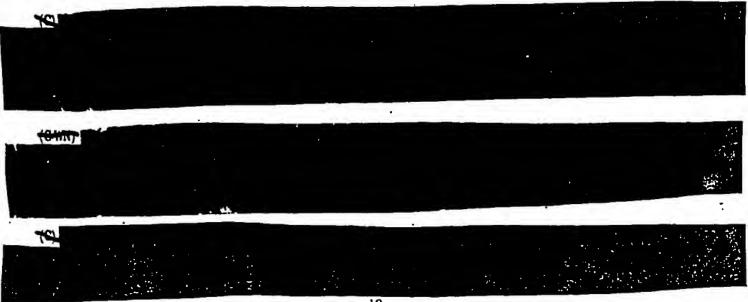
(U) (e) China's weapons development process involves six phases (Figure 5):

- Theoretical Evaluation (U)
- Program Phase (U)
- Engineering Development (U)
- Design Finalization (U)
- Production Finalization (U)
- Government Approval (U)



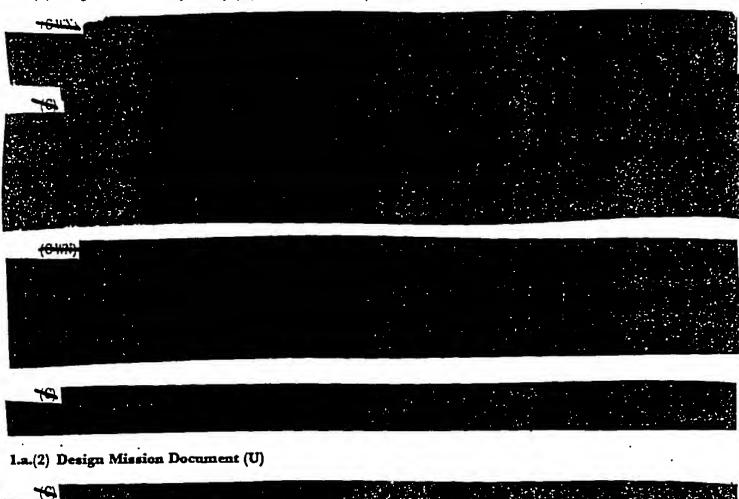
EX8 61

Fig. 5 (U) Chinese Aviation Weapons Development Process



1.a. Theoretical. Evaluation (U) -

1.a.(1) Project Feasibility Study (U)



1.b. Program Phase (U)

1.b.(1) Request for Proposals and Contractor Selection (U)

(U) This is a very new phase in the Chinese weapons acquisition cycle, and it is not well developed nor understood yet by the Chinese. Prior to this time, COSTIND selected the contractor for a weapon system; now this is being done by the PLAAF.

1.c. Engineering Development (U) ....

1.c.(1) Prototype Development (U)



1.c.(2) Test and Evaluation (U)

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I.c.(3) Technology Appraisal (U)



1.d. Design Finalization (U)

1.d.(1) Test and Evaluation (U)



1.d.(2) Finalization Committee (U)



1.e. Production Finalization (U)



1.f. Government Approval (U)





(U) As major policy decisions in China are the responsibility of the Communist Party leadership, decisions are formalized by decrees and orders, and policy is implemented and administered through and by the State Council. The State Council is, by design, the instrument that translates Party policy decisions into formal, official orders and directives and then administers the execution of work. At this level, the question of which official or ad hoc entity makes the basic policy decisions is largely academic, for, at any given time since the late 1950's, the membership of these groups (and also the Standing Committee of the State Council) has been significantly interlocked. The State Council "signs off" on all of the major policy decisions regarding weapons programs, though that organization probably has a minimum role in the policy-making process.

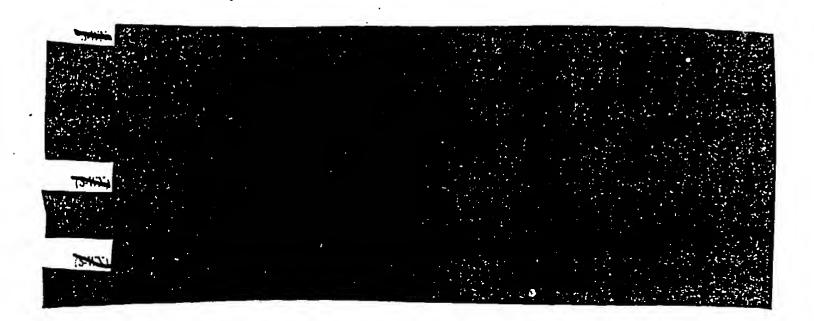
(U) A number of State agencies have certain responsibilities in weapons program activities. The State Planning Commission (SPC) is involved with military product R&D. It levies requirements for the development of civilian-sector science plans; reviews, revises, and approves these plans; aggregates them into an overall science plan; integrates that plan with general economic planning (e.g., a Five-Year Plan); and allocates funds through the Ministry of Finance. The SPC also integrates defense R&D and industrial plans and budgets into the overall economic plan through its National Defense Bureau.



DST-1830S-138-89 11 August 1989

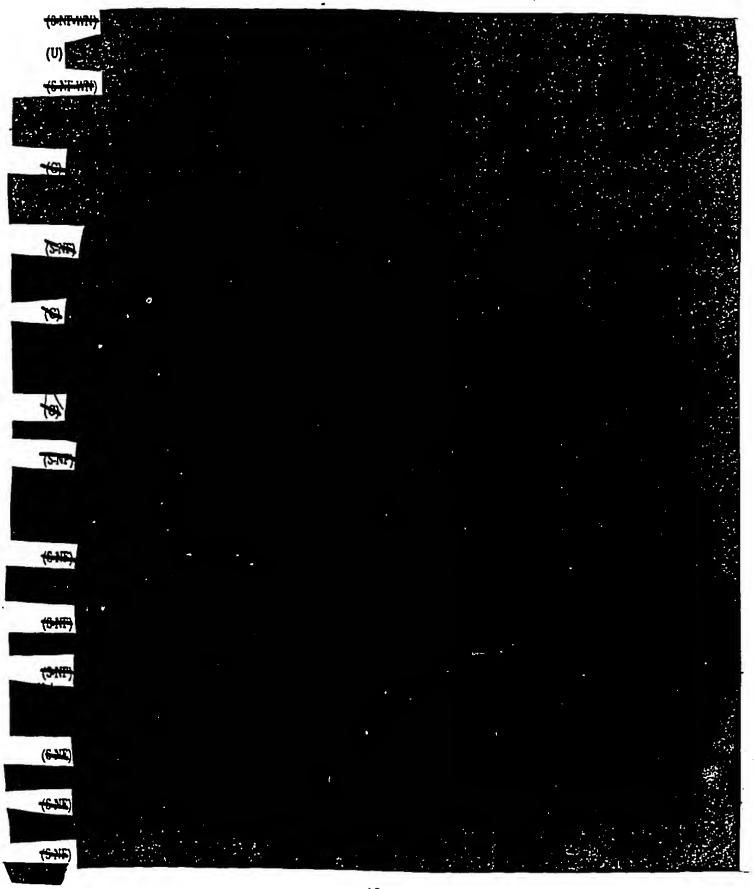
### SECTION III

# AIRCRAFT DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT FACILITY RESOURCES (U)



### 1. Institute of Aviation Research and Design, Shenyang (U)

(U) Alternate Names: 601 Institute; Shenyang Aircraft Research and Development Center

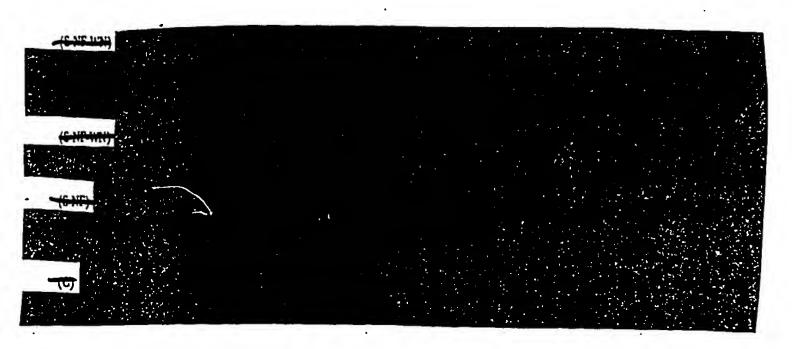


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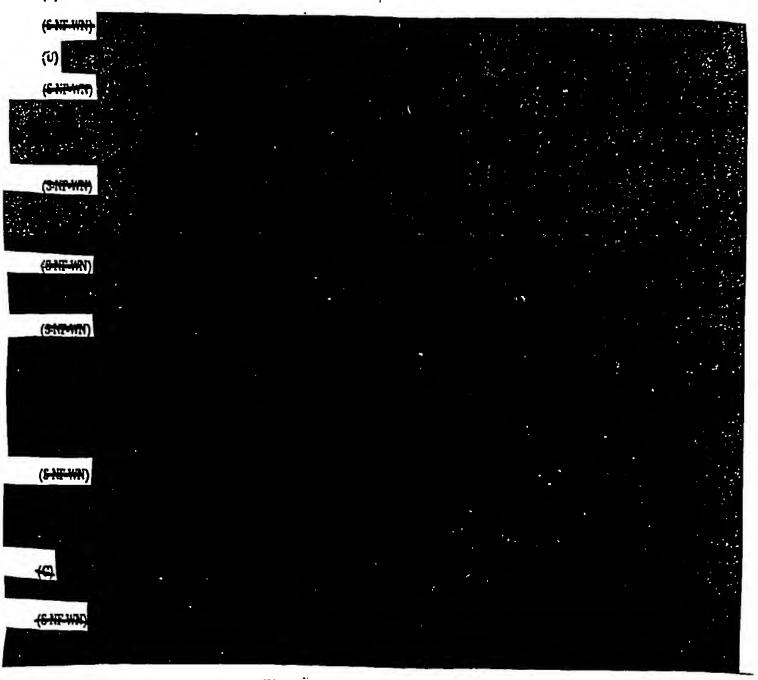
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### 2. Helicopter Research and Design Institute, Jingdezhen (U)

(U) Alternate Name: 602 Research Institute



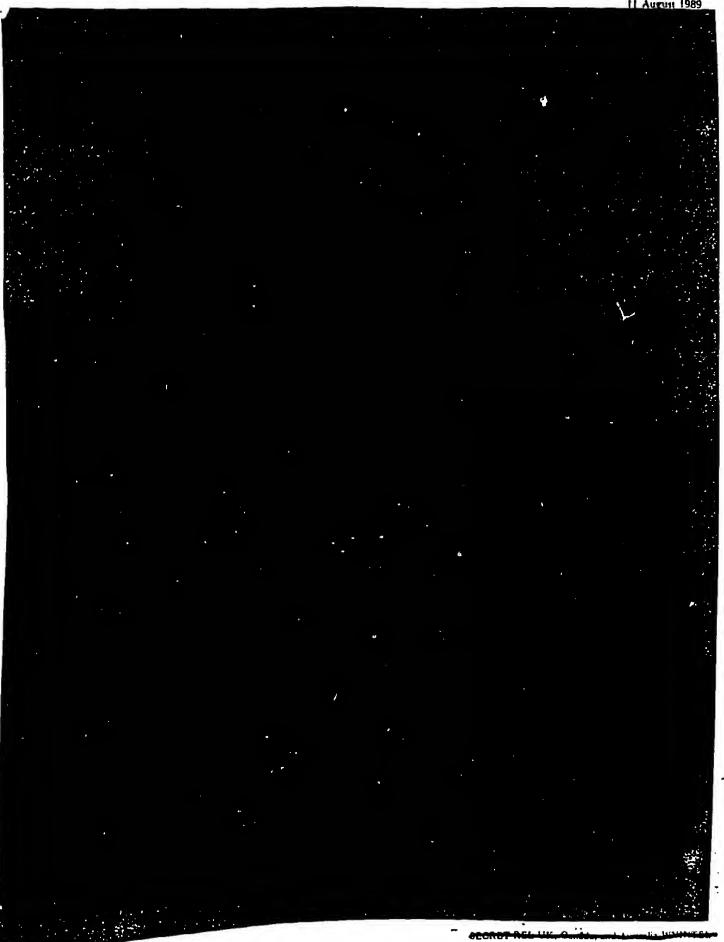
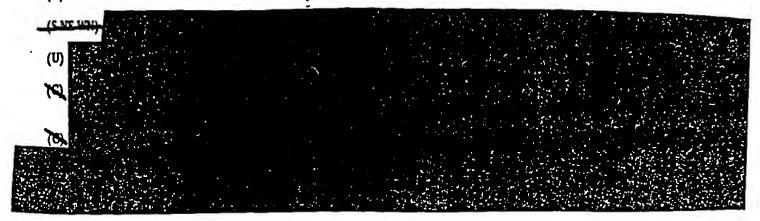


Fig. 7 (U) China Helicopter Research and Design Institute, Jingdezhen

EXP b1

- 3. Bomber Aircraft Research and Design Institute, Xian (U)
  - (U) Alternate Name: 603 Research Institute



(U) The institute has received approval from the State Education Commission to solicit applicants for a masters degree program. The courses offered include Structural Fatigue of Aircraft and Integral Design of Aircraft.

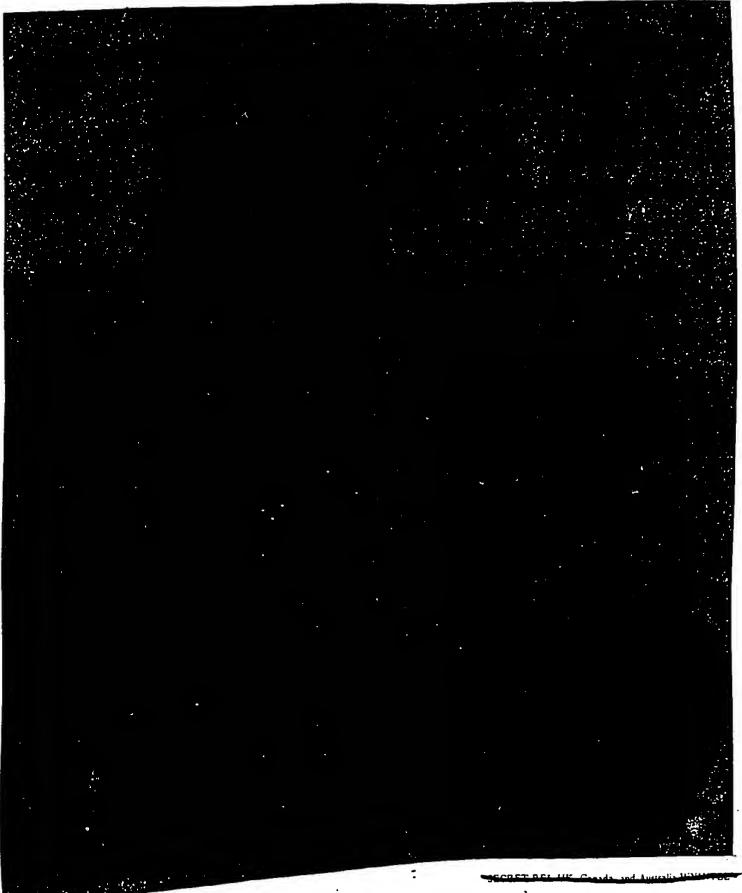
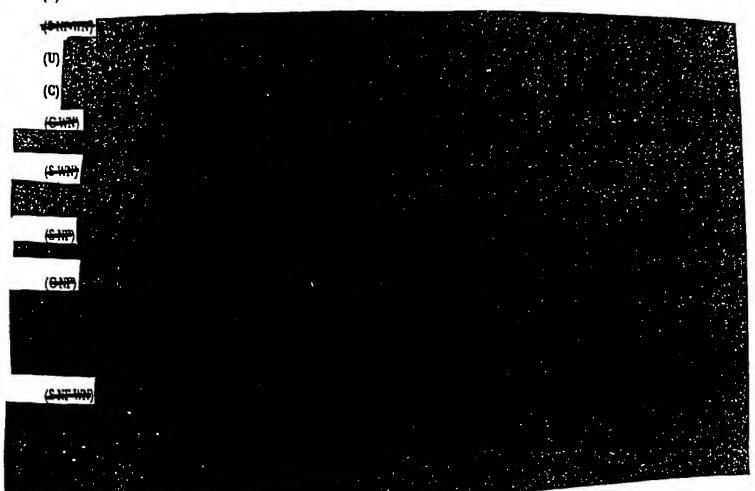


Fig. 8 (U) Bomber Aircrast Research and Design Institute, Xian

## 4. Fighter Aircraft Design Institute, Chengdu (U)

(U) Alternate Name: 611 Research Institute



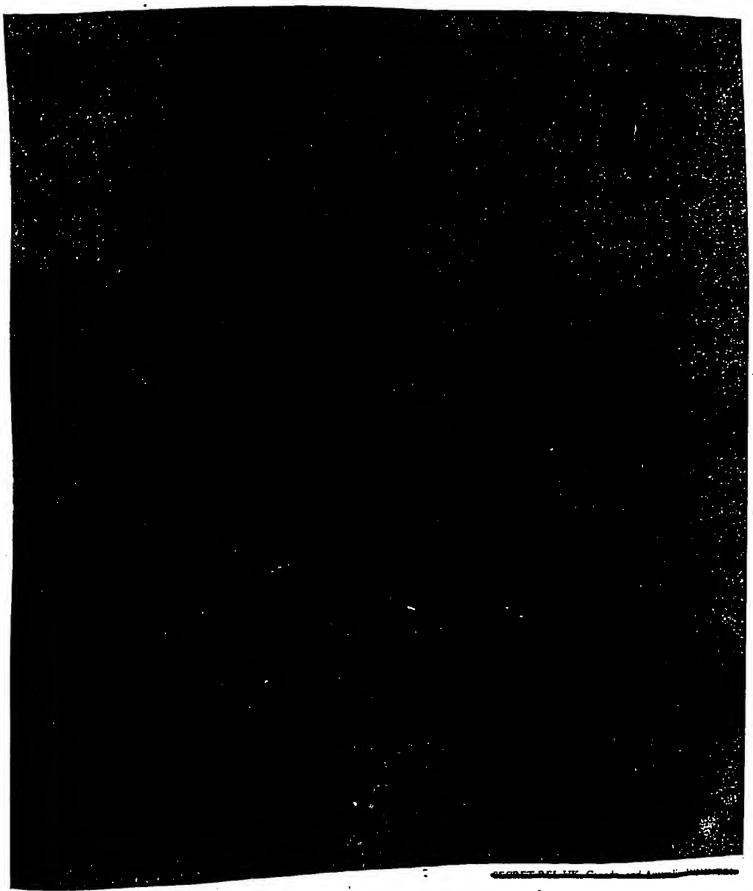


Fig. 9 (U) Fighter Aircrast Design Institute, Chengdu







DST-1830S-138-89 11 August 1989

- 5. Research Institute, Nanchang (U).
  - (U) Alternate Name: N/A



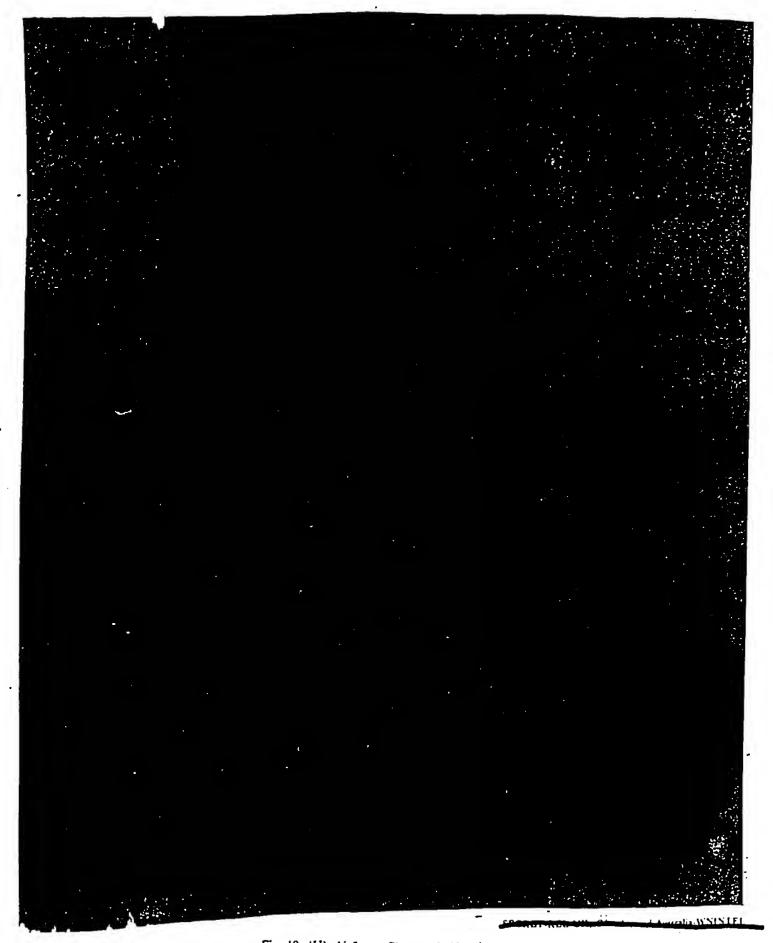
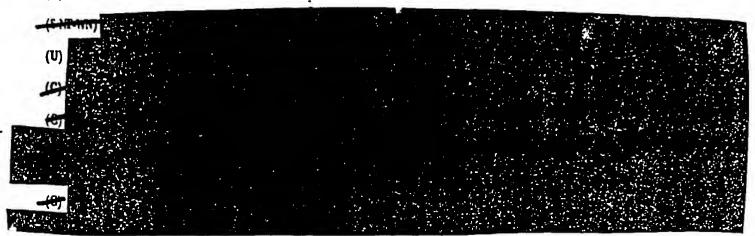


Fig. 10 (U) Airframe Plant 320, Nanchang

### 6. Transport Aircraft Design Institute, Shanghai (U)

(U) Alternate Name: 640 Institute, Shanghai



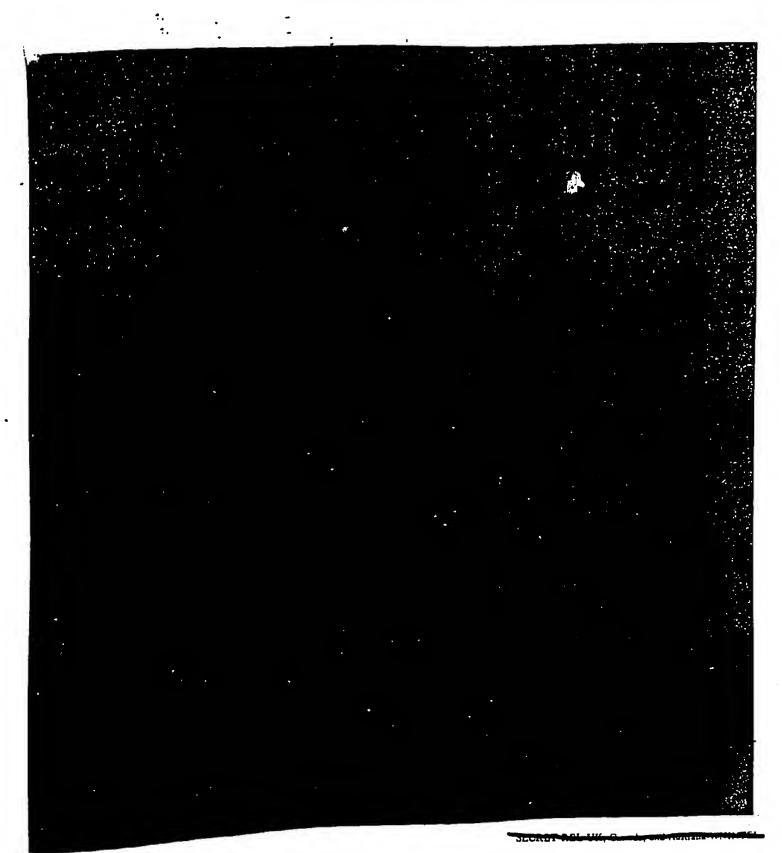


Fig. 11 (U) Transport Aircraft Design Institute, Shanghai



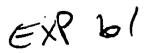
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### SECTION IV

## AIRCRAFT MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES FACILITY RESOURCES (U)



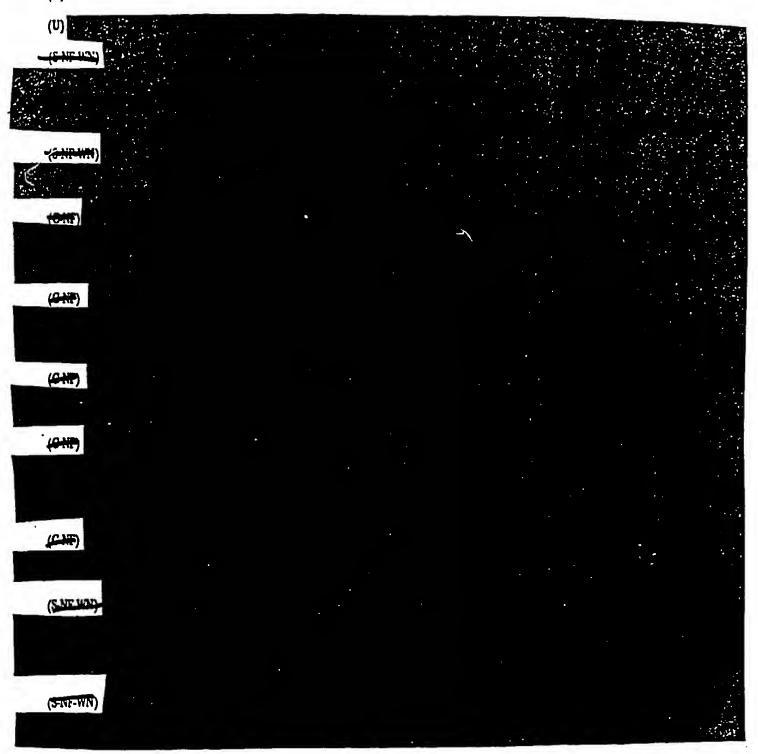




DST-1830S-138-89 11 August 1989

### 1. Institute of Aeronautical Materials, Beijing (U)

(U) Alternate Name: 621 Institute



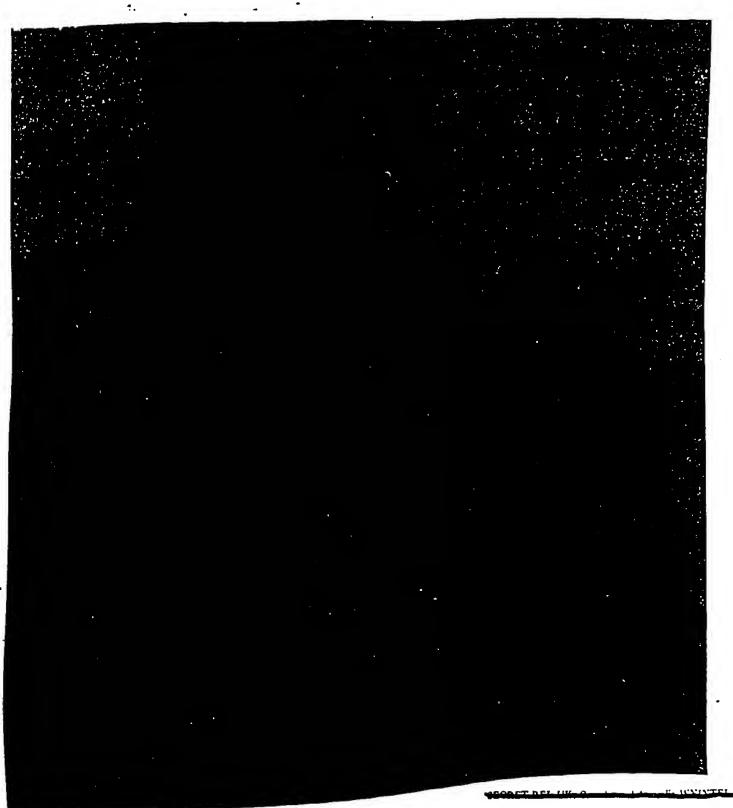


Fig. 12 (U) Institute of Aeronautical Materials, Beijing

#### 2. Aircraft Strength Research Institute, Yaoxian (U)

(U) Alternate Name: 623 Institute

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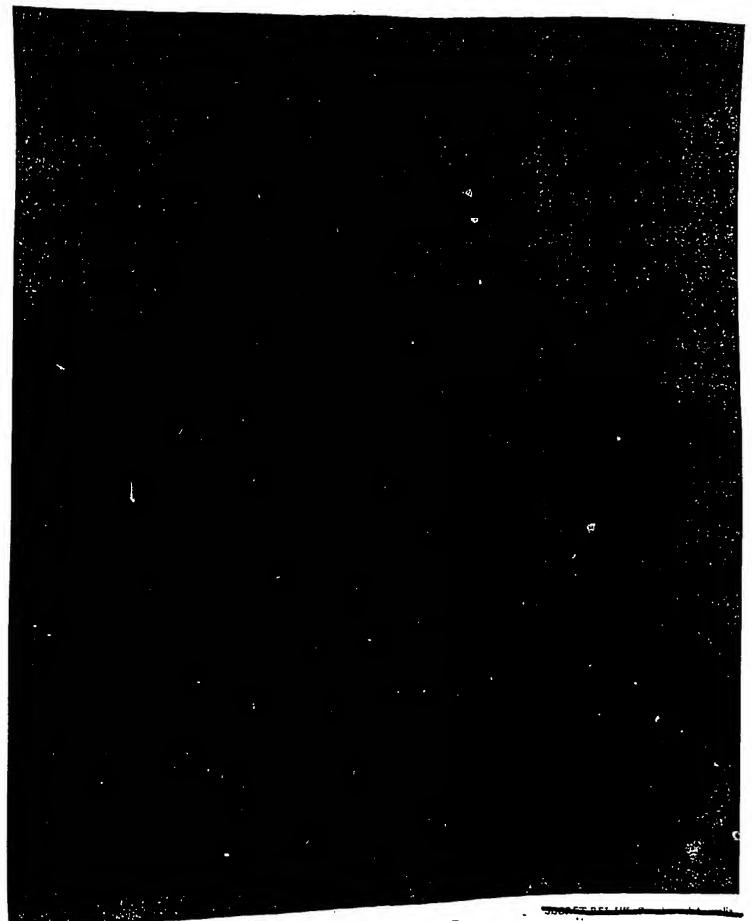


Fig. 13 (U) Aircraft Strength Research Institute, Yaoxian

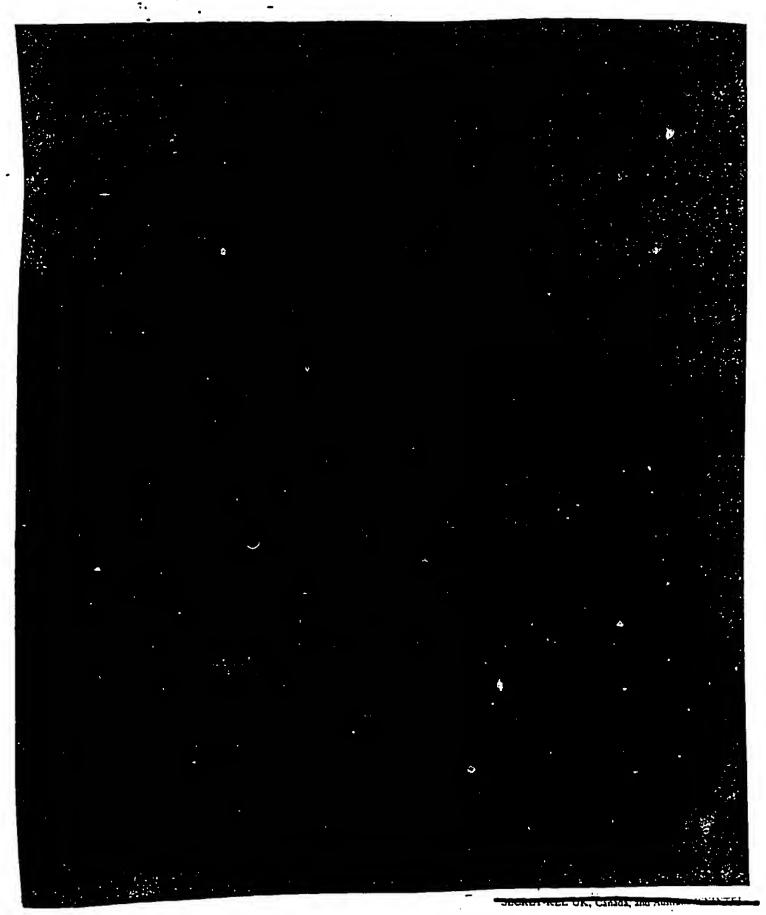
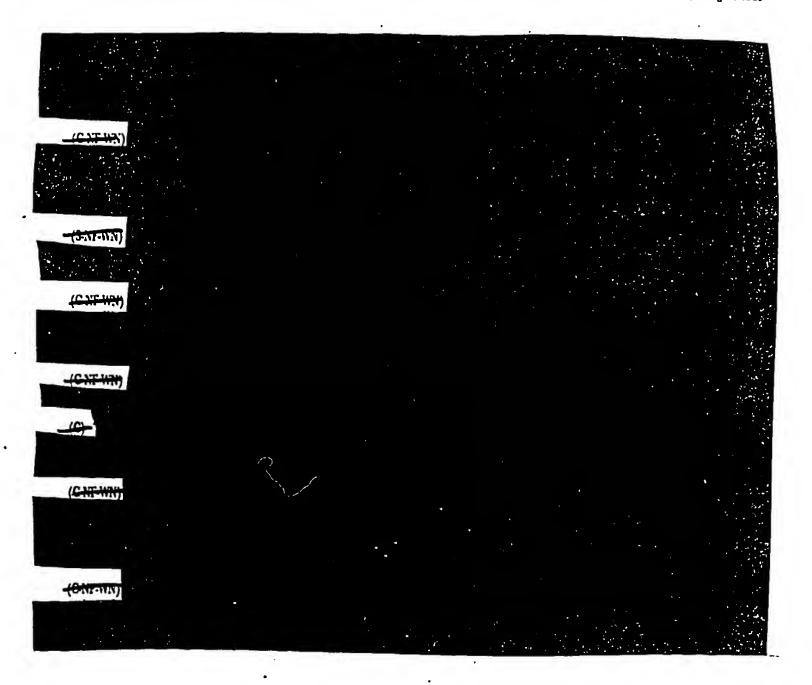


Fig. 14 (U) Aircraft Strength Research Institute, Yaoxian





DST-1830S-138-89 11 August 1989

## 3. Aircraft Thermal Strength Research Institute, Changan (U)

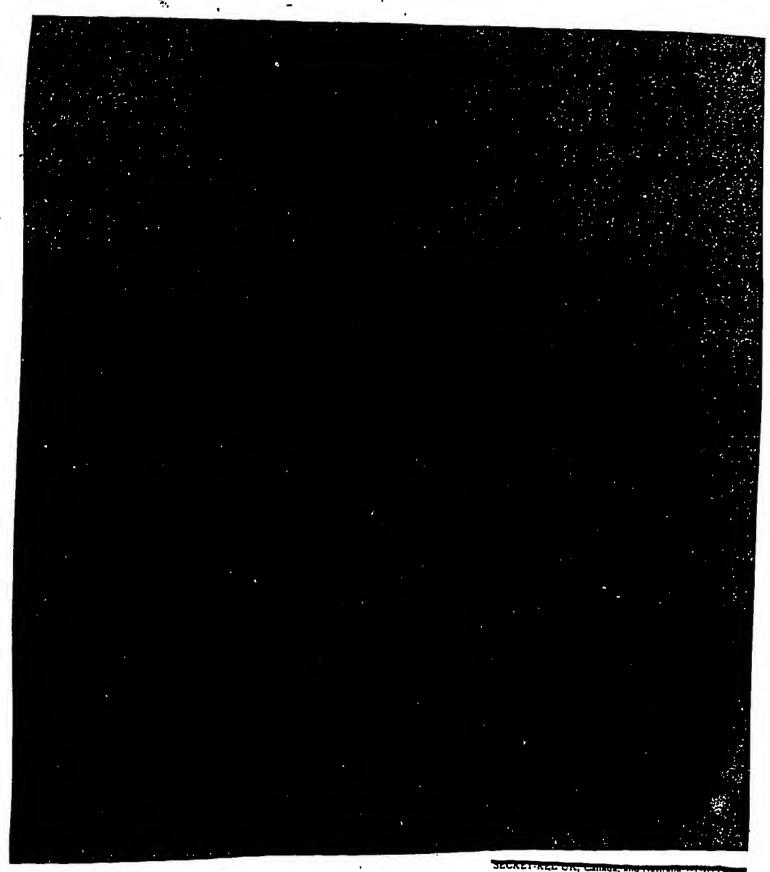


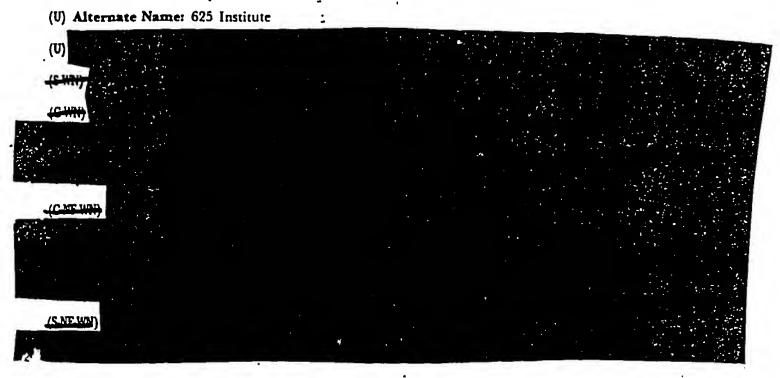
Fig. 15 (U) Aircrast Thermal Strength Research Institute, Changan

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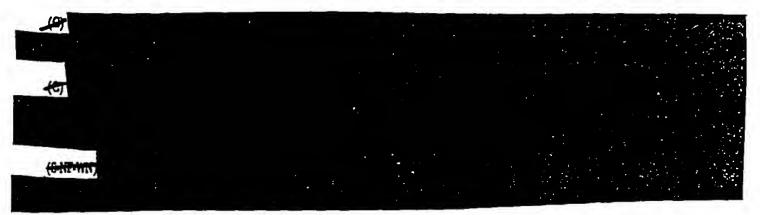
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4. Aeronautical Manufacturing Technology Research Institute, Beijing (U)



(U) The institute also is involved in post-graduate education. It has offered courses in adhesive technology, power spinning of aircraft parts, welding, and nondestructive testing of aircraft structural adhesives.



#### **SECTION V**

### AVIONICS DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT FACILITY RESOURCES (U)

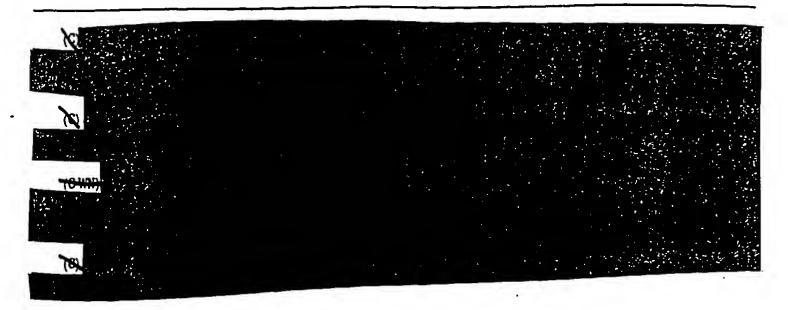


TABLE IV

## (U) CHINESE MAS AVIONICS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS



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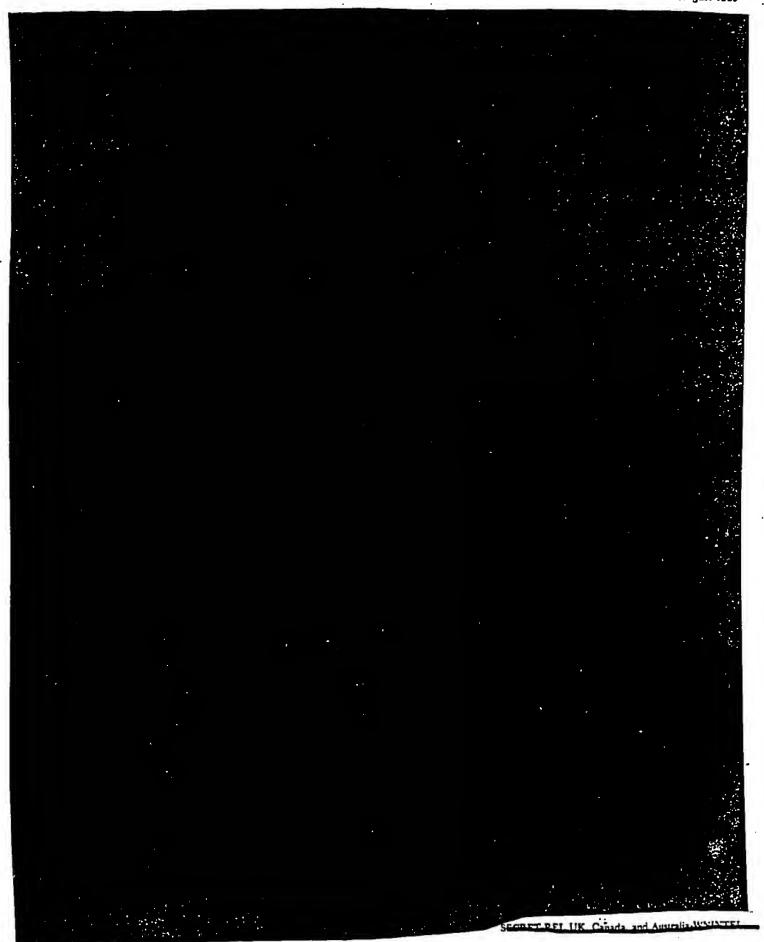


Fig. 16 (U) Optical and Mechanical Research Institute, Luoyang

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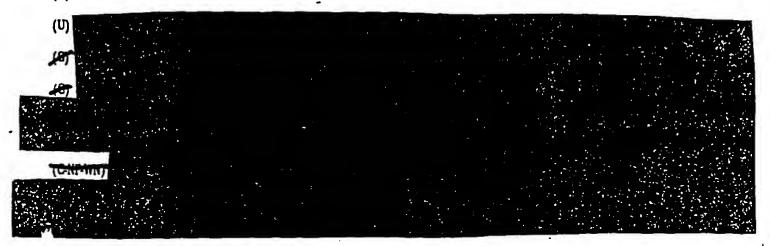
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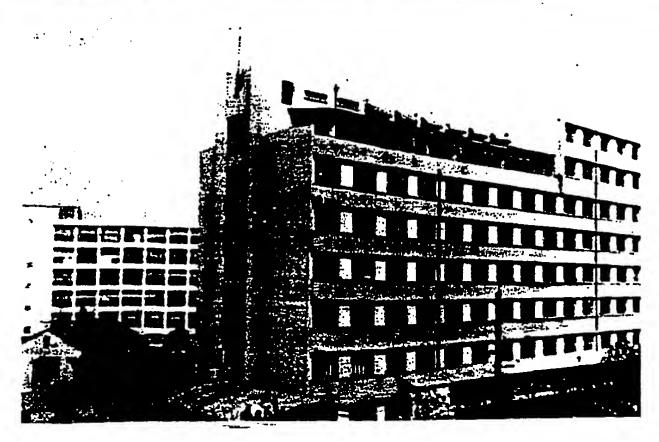
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- 3. Institute of Aeronautical Radio Electronics, Shanghai (U)
  - (U) Alternate Name: 615 Research Institute





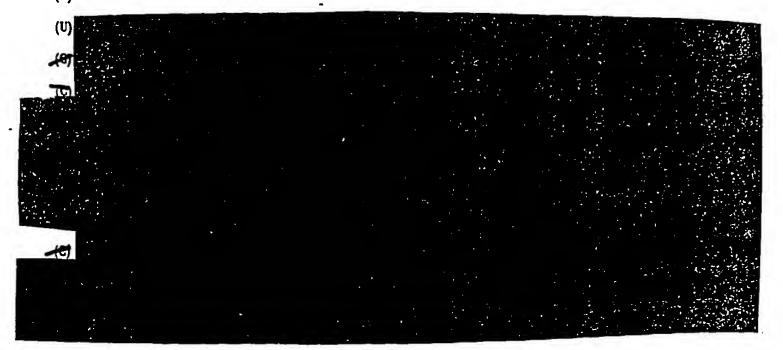
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Fig. 17 (U) Institute of Aeronautical Radio Electronics, Shanghai



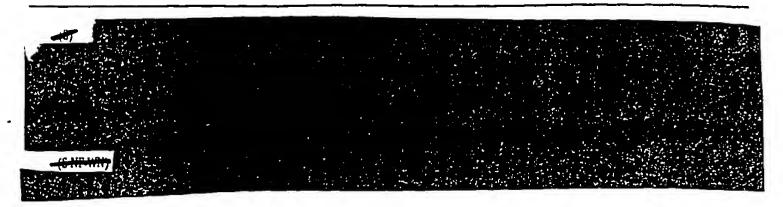


- 5. Aeronautical Computer Technology Research Institute, Xian (U)
  - (U) Alternate Name: 631 Research Institute



#### SECTION VI

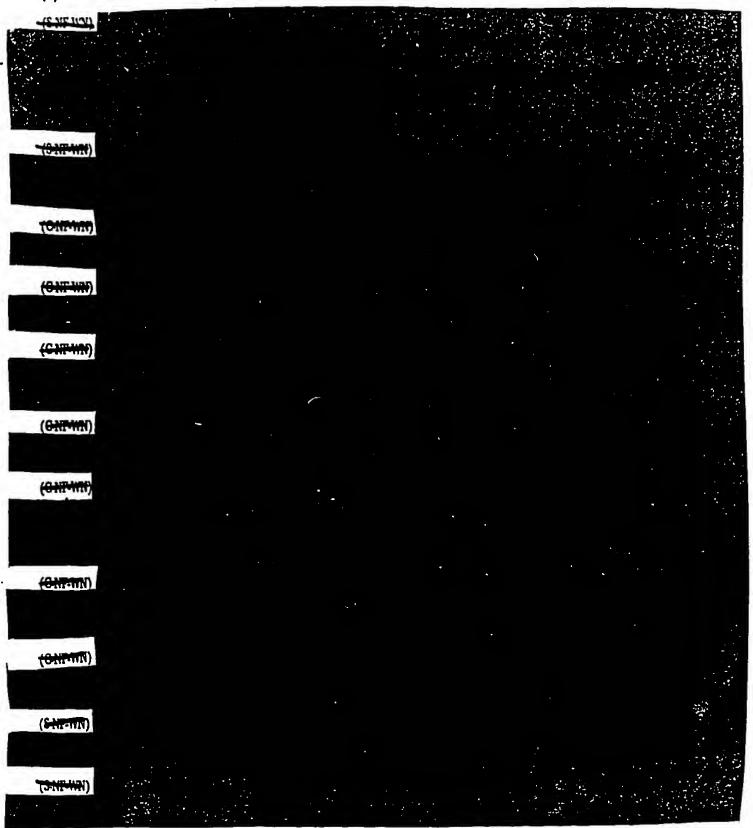
#### AIRCRAFT PROPULSION FACILITY RESOURCES (U)



- 1. Aeroengine Research Institute, Shenyang (U)
  - (U) Alternate Names: 606 Research Institute

(S-NF-WN)

(U) Coordinates: 41°51' N/123°41' E



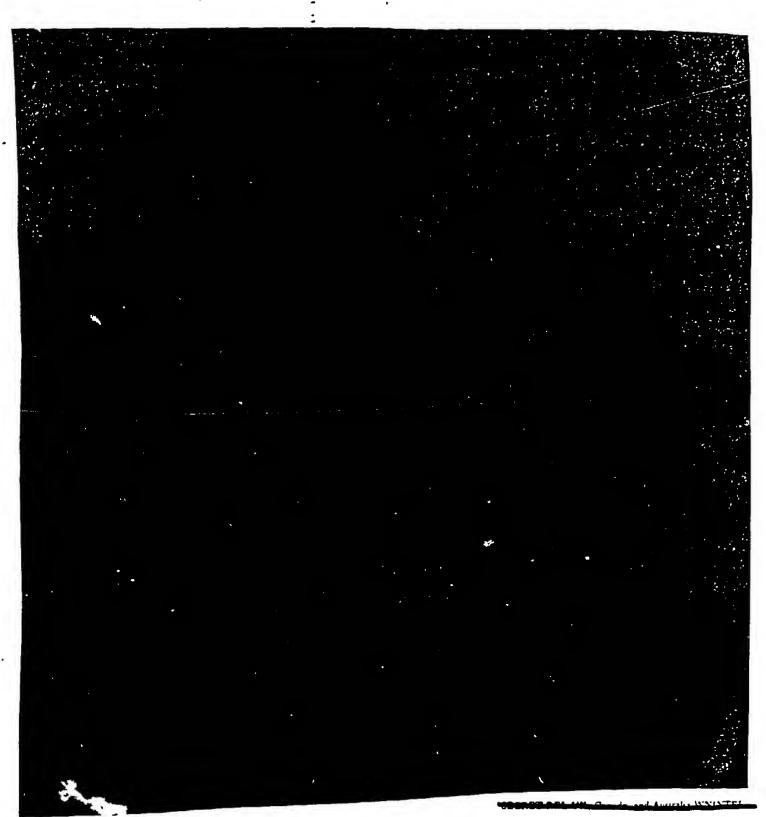


Fig. 18 (U) Aeroengine Research Institute, Shenyang

## 2. Nanhua Power Plant Research Institute, Zhuzhou (U)

(U) Alternate Name: 608 Research Institute



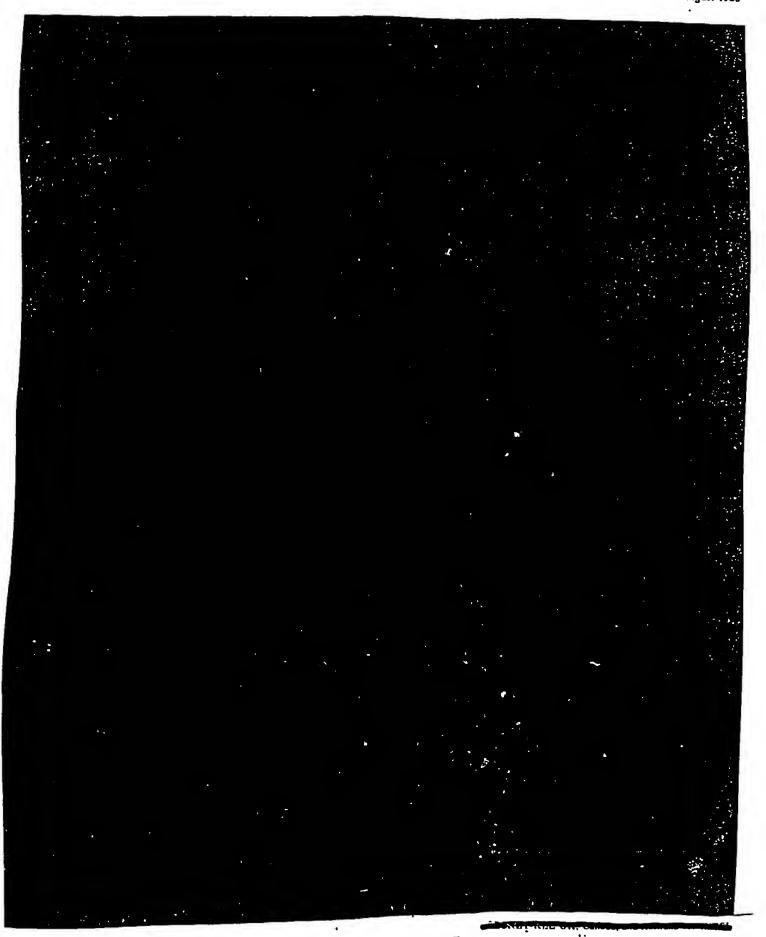
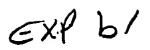


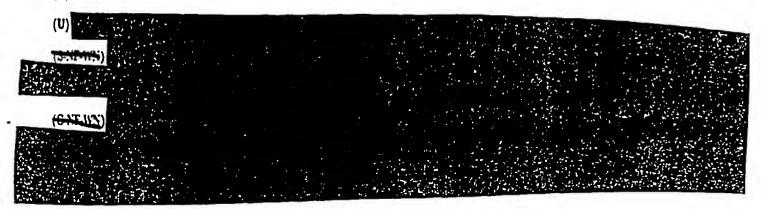
Fig. 19 (U) Nanhua Power Plant Research Institute, Zhuzhou





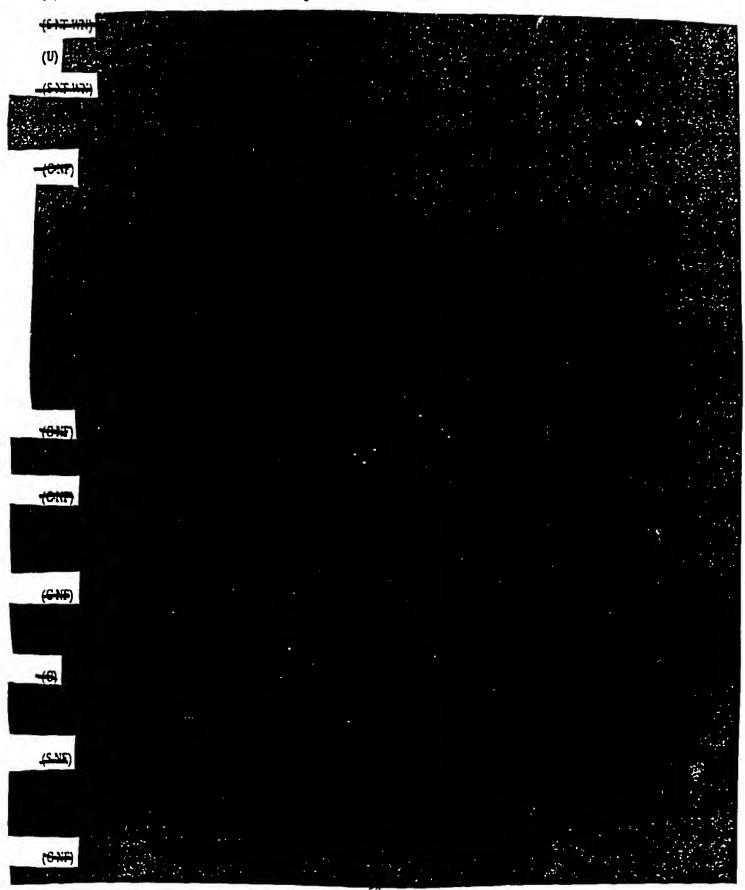
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- 3. Aircraft Engine Research Institute, Wuxi (U)
  - (U) Alternate Name: 614 Research Institute



#### 4. Gas Turbine Research Institute, Jiangyou (U)

(U) Alternate Name: 624 Research Institute



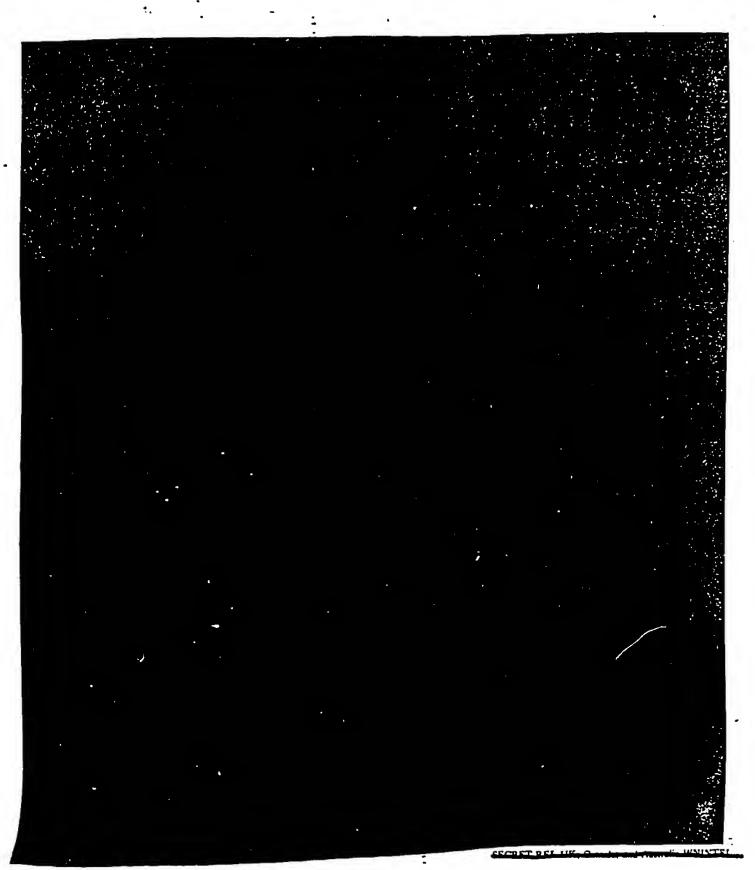


Fig. 20 (U) Gas Turbine Research Institute, Jiangyou -

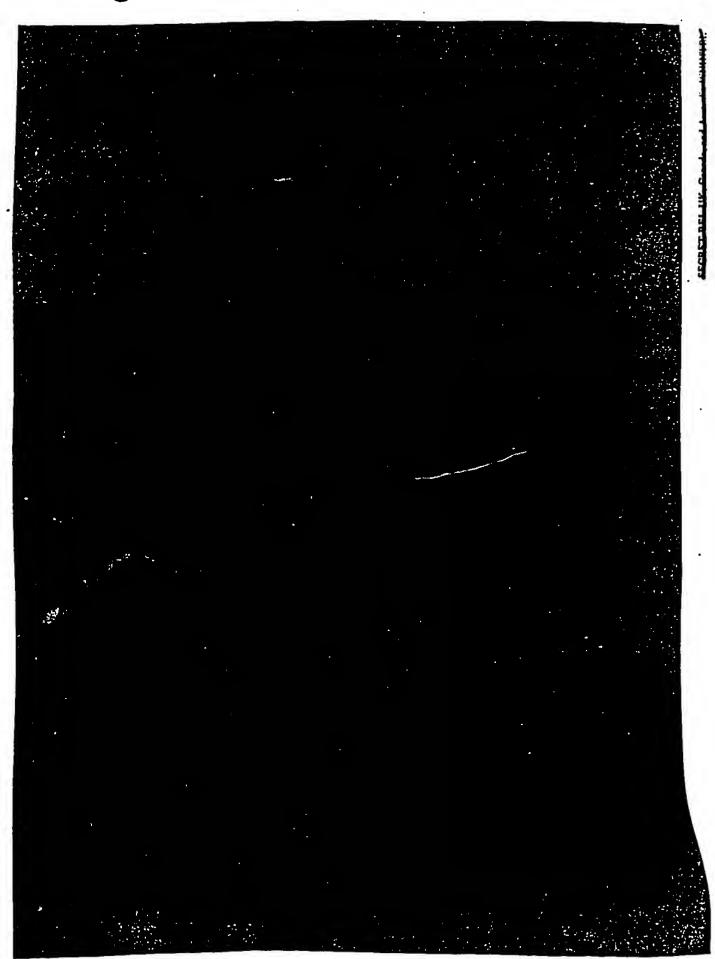


Fig. 21 (U) Gas Turbine Research Institute, Jiangyou

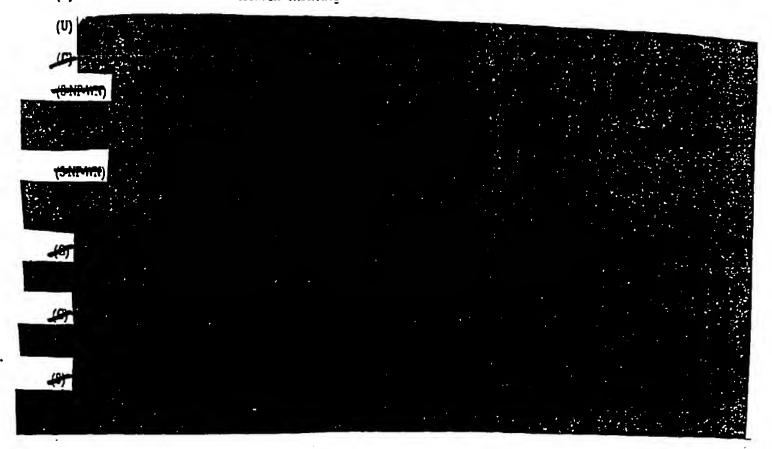
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#### SECTION VII

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS AND CREW ESCAPE SYSTEMS (U)



- 1. Research Institute of Aircraft Accessories, Xiangfan (U)
  - (U) Alternate Name: 609 Research Institute



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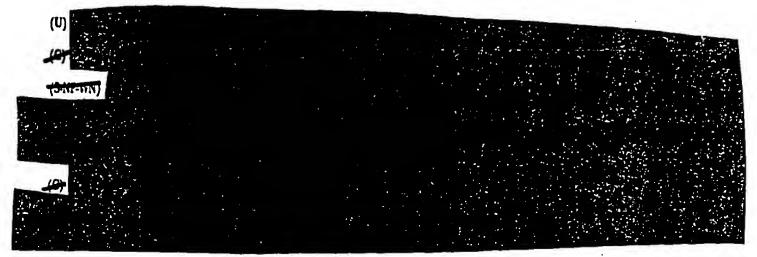
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DST-1830S-138-89 11 August 1989

## 2. Aero Rescue Systems Research Institute, Xiangfan (U)

(U) Alternate Name: 610 Research Institute



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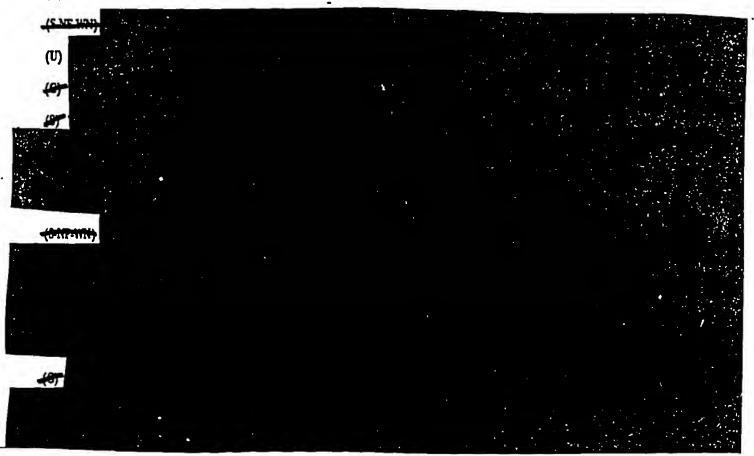
**SECTION VIII** 

AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES (U)



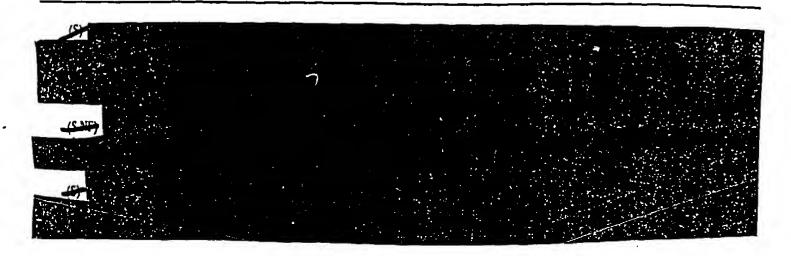
## 1. Air-to-Air Missile Dynamics Research Institute, Luoyang (U)

(U) Alternate Name: 612 Research Institute



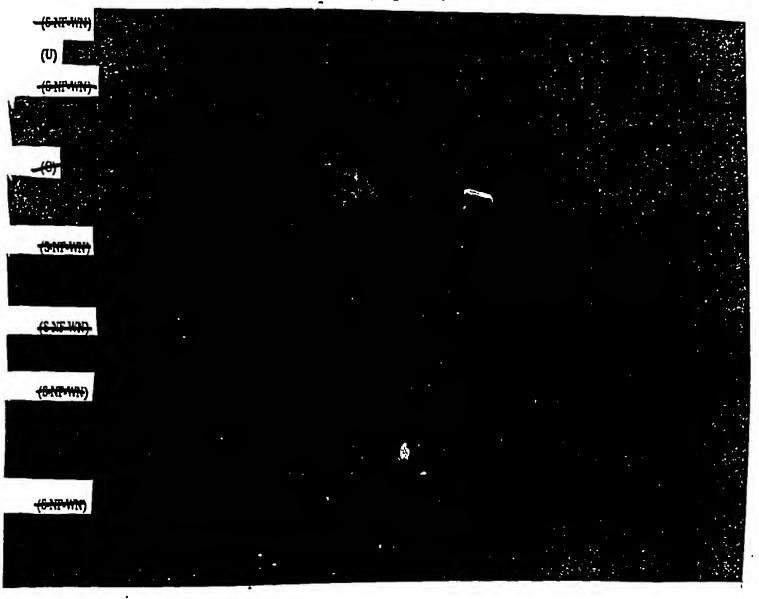
#### SECTION IX

## WIND TUNNEL TEST SUPPORT FACILITIES (U)



#### 1. Wind Tunnel Research Institute, Shenyang (U)

(U) Alternate Names: 626 Research Institute; Shenyang Aerodynamic Research Institute (SARI)



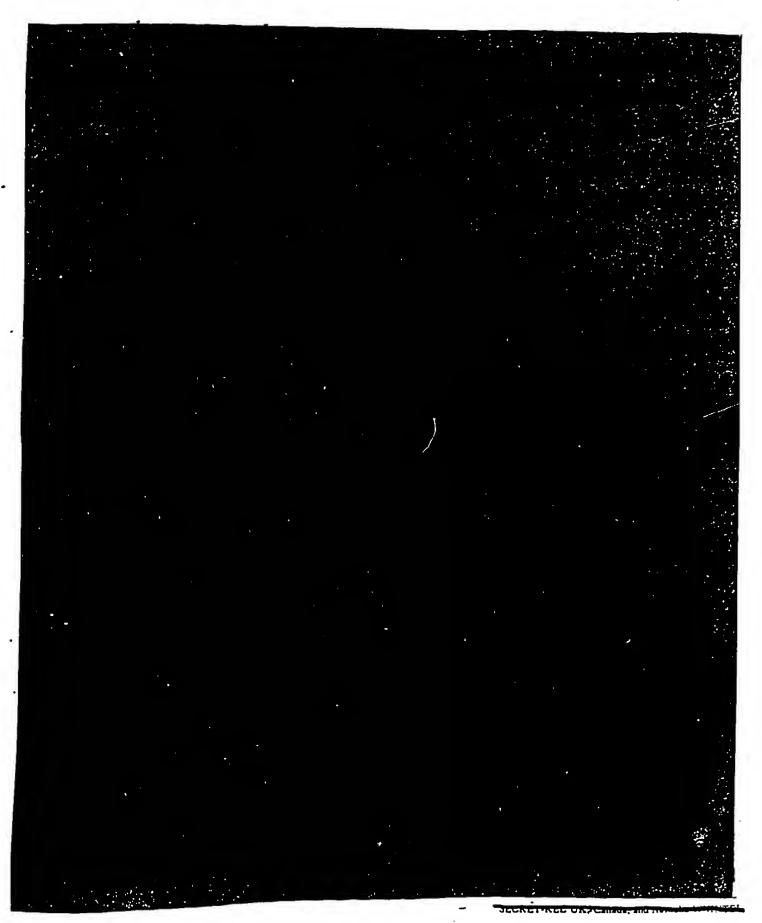


Fig. 22 (U) Wind Tunnel Research Institute, Shenyang

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DST-1830S-138-89 11 August 1989

2. Institute of Aerodynamics, Harbin (U)

(U) Alternate Name: 627 Research Institute

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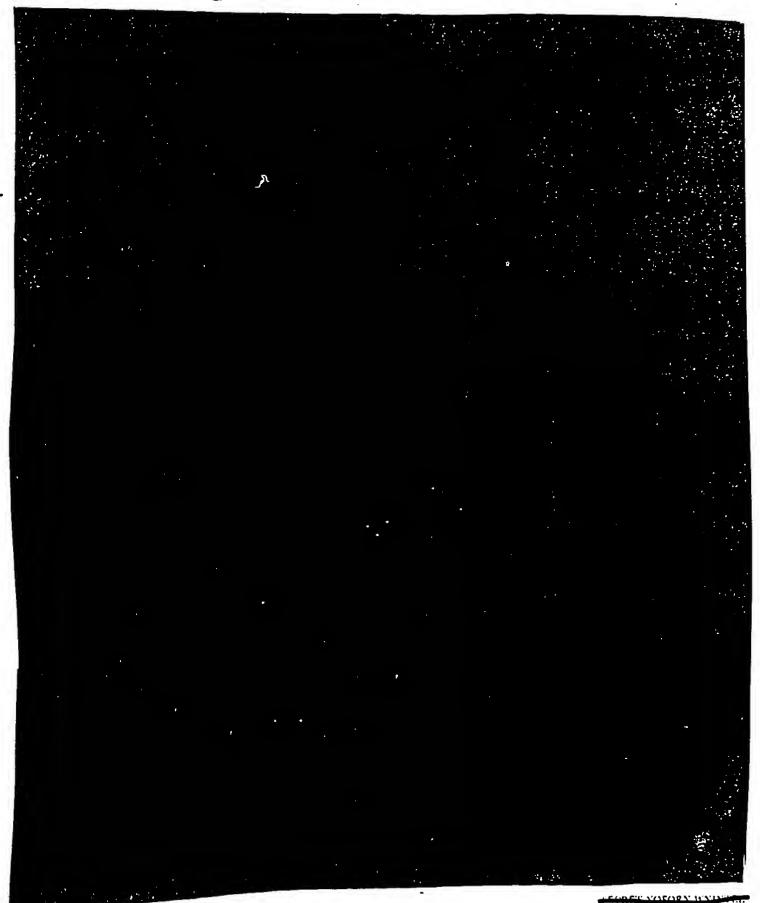


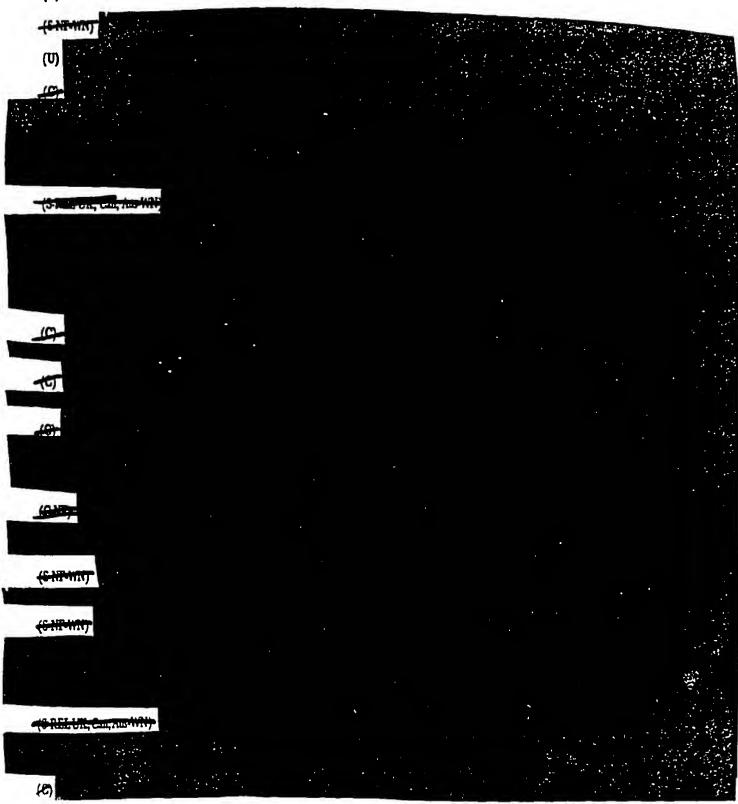
Fig. 23 (U) Airframe Plant 122, Harbin

#### SECTION X.

## FLIGHT TEST FACILITY RESOURCES (U)

#### 1. Flight Test Research Institute, Xian (U)

(U) Alternate Name: 630 Research Institute



EXP 66

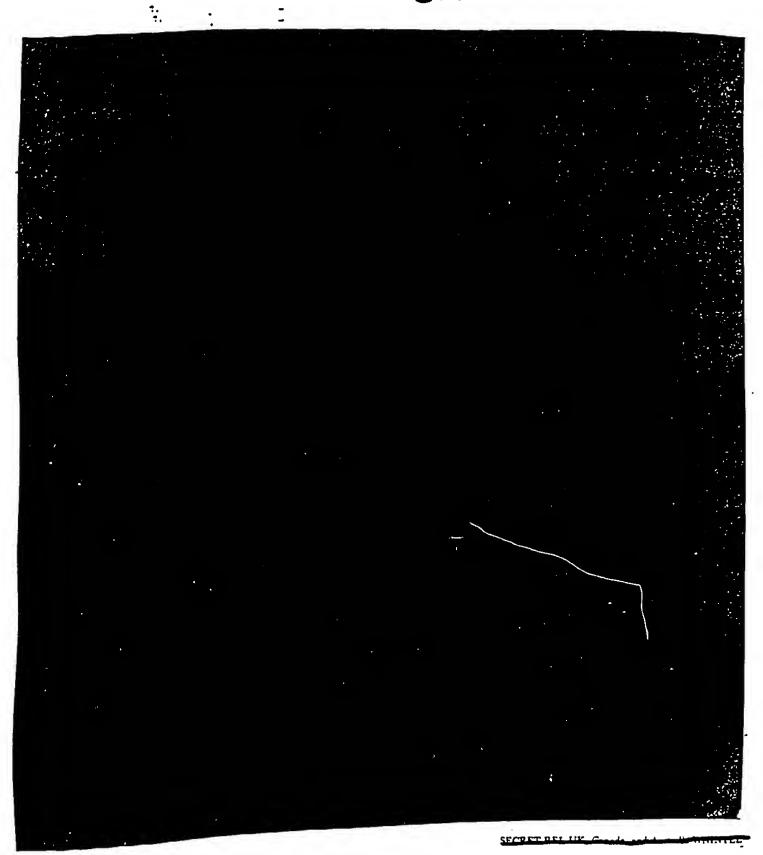
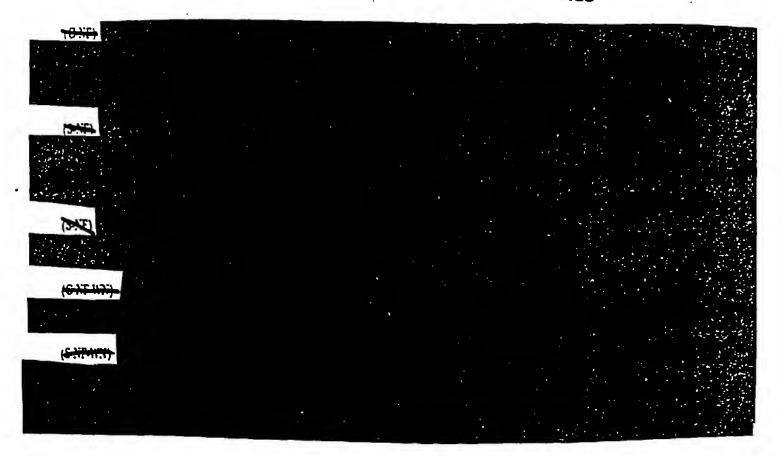


Fig. 24 (U) Flight Test Research Institute, Xian



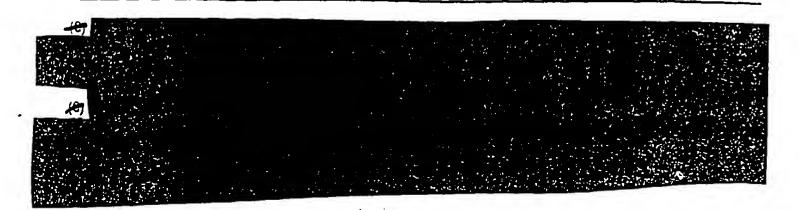
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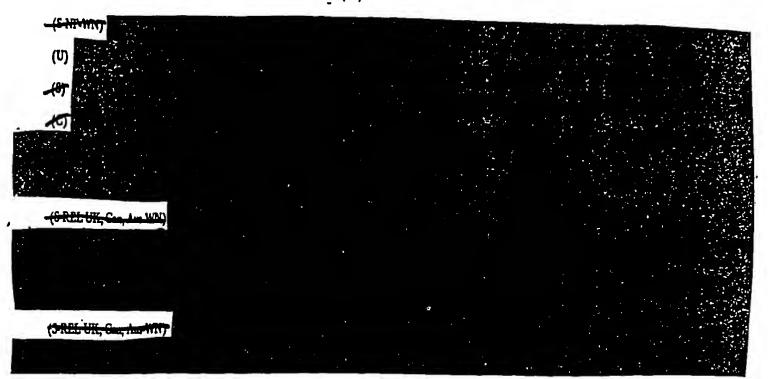
DST-1830S-138-89 11 August 1989

SECTION XI

# AIRCRAFT DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT FACILITIES (U)



- 1. Institute of Scaplane Research and Design, Jingmen (U)
  - (U) Alternate Name: 605 Research Institute (U)



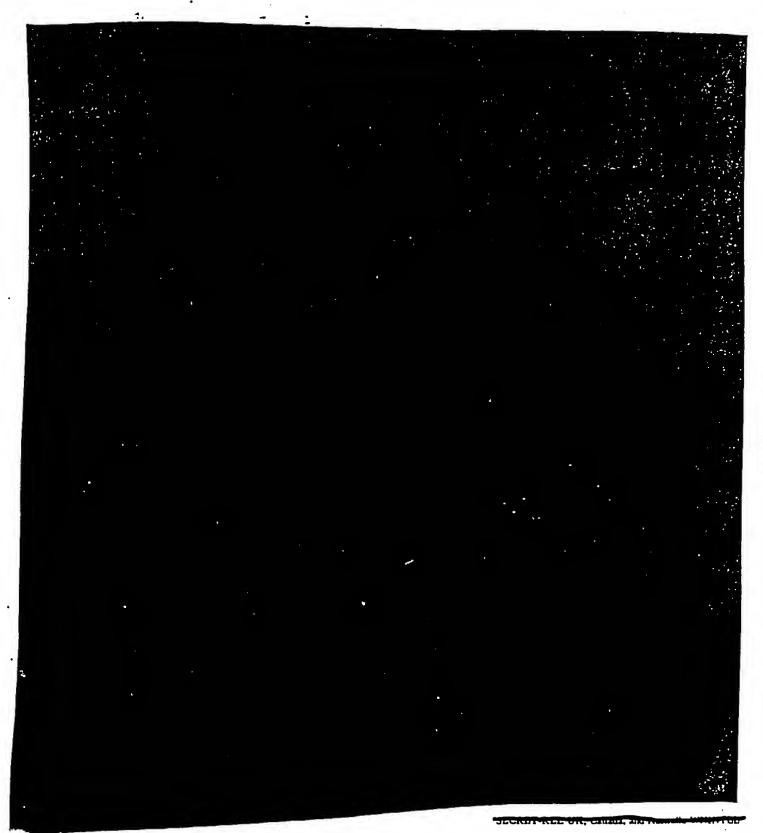


Fig. 25 (U) Seaplane Station, Jingmen

2. 620 Research Institute, Beijing (U)



- 3. Institute of Scientific and Technical Information, Beijing (U)
  - (U) Alternate Name: 628 Research Institute



### 5. 634 Research Institute, Beijing (U)

- (U) Coordinates: 35°13' N/116°24' E :
- (U) Location: No. 2 Donghuan Nanlo Jianguomenwai. PO Box 2351, telephone numbers 591276, 596291-464, and 596291-402. Telecode 3182.



6. 641 Research Institute, Jingdezhen (U)

(U)

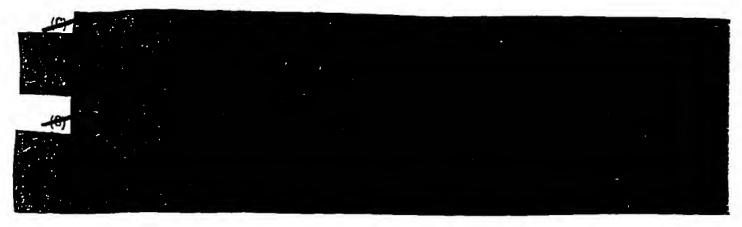
#### 7. Aeronautical Institute, Nanjing (U)

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(U) Coordinates: 32°02' N/118°49' E

- (U) The Nanjing Aeronautical Institute (NAI), formed in 1956, is located in the southern section of Nanjing. It a technical university whose major strength is in aeronautical engineering, but it also offers courses in the physical science management science, social science, and human science. The institute has approximately 100 teaching staff and 3,0 full-time students. The NAI is one of several institutes conducting research and development of helicopters, and w responsible for the first Chinese-designed helicopter.
- (U) The Institute (Figure 26) has more than 20 special research organizations including the remote-pilot airplatesearch office and the aerodynamics research office. No rotating test stands are used at NAI; only static test standare used. It has 38 laboratories that can be used for teaching and research, a large computing center, a test and measurement center, an electronic education center, and a computer-aided-design center. NAI also has a library hall with ov 10,000 m<sup>2</sup> of building space and more than 700,000 books.



- (U) The purpose of the variable turbulence wind tunnel is to generate controlled turbulent flow. One area the tunn is designed to study is the effect of turbulent flow on the development of the adherent surface layer of various geometrishapes. Surfaces experimented with in the past include flat plates and cylindrical bodies.
- (U) The variable turbulence wind tunnel has test section dimensions of  $1.2 \times 0.3 \times 6$  m. Tunnel airflow veloci ranges from 8 to 42 m/s. A choice of seven variable-turbulence grid screens is used to change the degree of turbulence ar structure of the air current in the test section. Slots upstream of the test section remove the boundary layer from the fle profile. The resulting turbulent flow is further controlled by an adjustable plate which is used to regulate the stational pressure gradient in the axial direction. The variable turbulence wind tunnel appears to be used only for basic research
- (U) The supersonic blowdown wind tunnel is used primarily for engine inlet testing. The engine inlet model is locate downstream of the variable pitch supersonic nozzle. The nozzle has flexible walls to vary airflow Mach number seen the engine inlet.



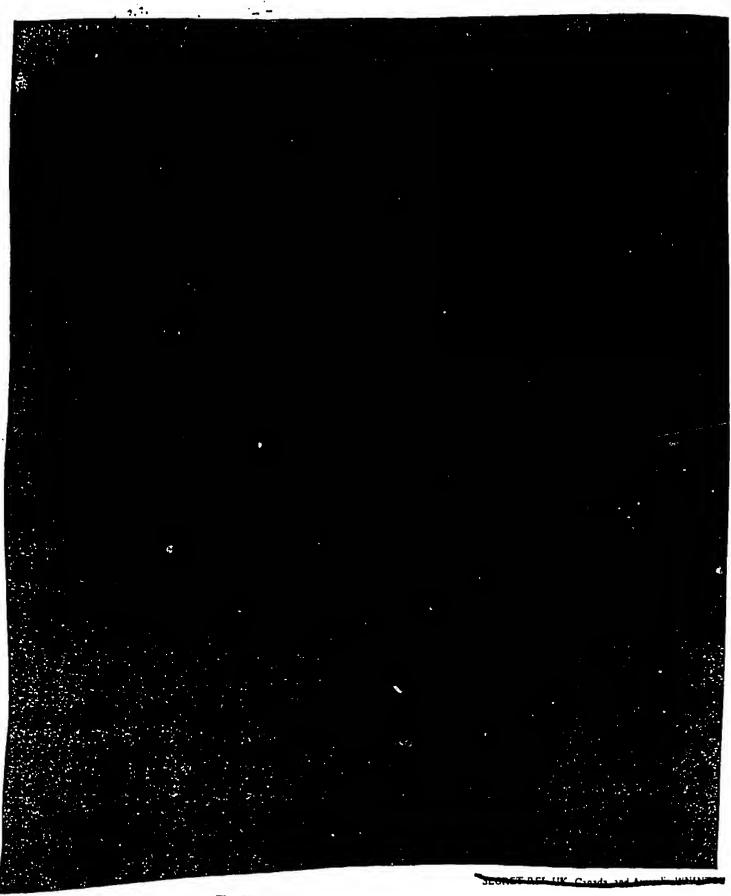
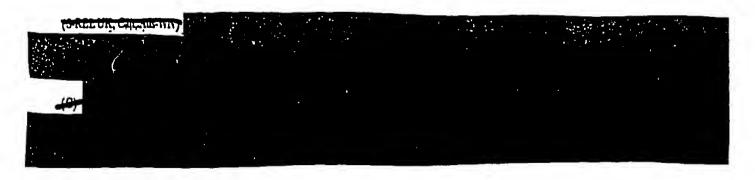


Fig. 26 (U) Nanjing Aeronautical Institute, Nanjing





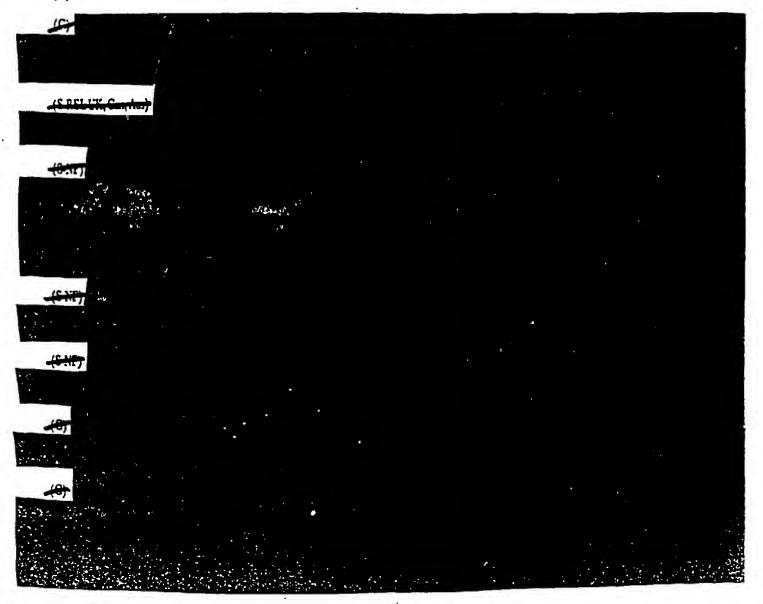
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8. Northwest Polytechnical University, Xian (U)

-(SATANN)

(U) Coordinates: 34°14' N/108°54' E



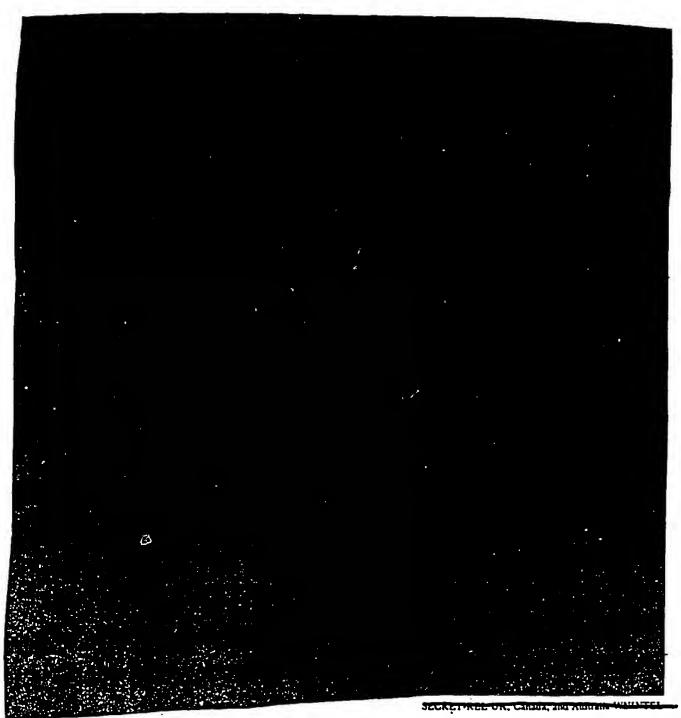


Fig. 27 (U) Northwest Polytechnical University, Xian

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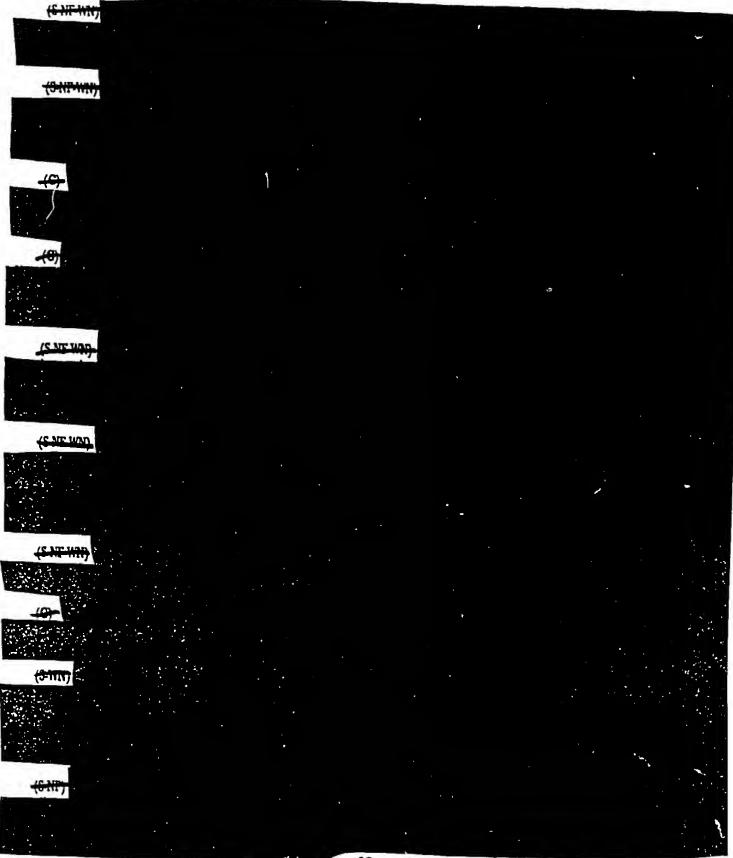
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DST-1830S-138-89 11 August 1989

9. Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Beijing (U)

(NW-TK-2)

(U) Coordinates: 39°58' N/116°20' E



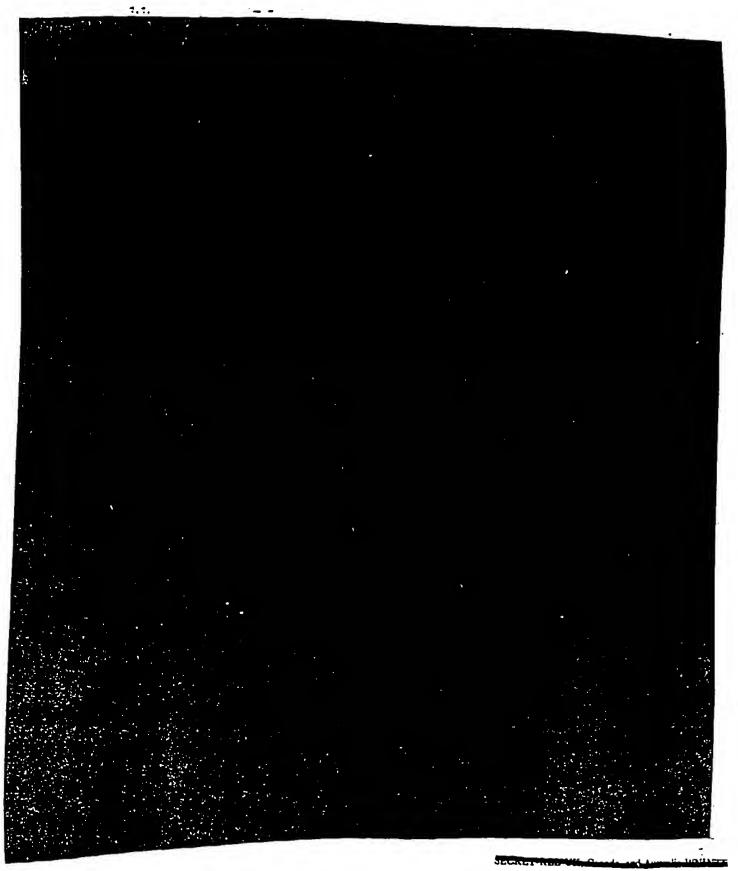


Fig. 28 (U) Beijing Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics